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VOL. 1 NO. 193 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16 1913. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

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MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m., 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th Oct.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	1100
1st Nov.	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
8th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ...	10500
15th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
22nd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia....	10000
29th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
6th Dec.	Arcadia ..	7000	Medina	12500
13th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
20th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
27th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
1914.				
3rd Jan.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia ..	10500
10th ,,	Delta ..	8000	.....	..
17th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
24th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
31st. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
21st ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ...	10500
21st ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia....	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	01000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
*29th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

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Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

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The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA", 6,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES.	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
,, LONDON ..	,, 627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

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For accommodation and further information apply to.

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th September, 1913.
186

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	.....	19th Oct.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita.	4936	30th Oct.	8th Nov.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
Penang Maru.	S. Murazumi	5500	16th Nov.	28th Nov
Inaba Maru	.....	6189	30th Nov.	12th Dec.

For Freight apply to—
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Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

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Steamers.		Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Poona	A&C	7467	21st Jan	....
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475*	23rd Feb	21st Feb.....
City of Calcutta	A&C	7389*	12th Mar.....	10th Mar.....
Trafford Hall	A	5321	21st Mar ...	....
City of Manchester	A&C	5551	.....	25th Mar.....
City of Paris	A&C	9232*	13th April....	11th April....
City of Karachi	A&C	5586	....	22nd April ...
City of Lahore	A&C	6875	....	29th April....
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475	27th May ..	25th May ...

* Calling at Bombay for passengers only

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers Carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	488	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	412	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	994	....	737

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Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
LINGA..2185. Fri. 17th Oct. *6 a.m. Direct.
LHASA 2184. Mon. 20th Oct. 11 a.m. †P. D. & C.M.
KASARA 1195. Th. 23rd Oct. 9 a.m. ‡C. M.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(weekly).

S.S. "KASARA" 1195 tons, on Thursday, 23rd October, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(*Weekly.*)

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FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer. Tonnage. Sailing on.
†PUNDUA.....3305 Thursday, 16th October.
*PALAMCOTTA 3413 ,, 30th October.
†PURNEA.....3306 ,, 13th Nov.
*PENTAKOTA. 3418 ,, 27th Nov.
† Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

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Bombay.
16th October, 1913.

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Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
do. do. 125 deg (in bulk)	3 11 0	per 8 gals.

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306—32

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FOR SALE—16-20 H. P. Cylinder Sunbeam MOTOR CAR in first class order and condition. Rs. 4,500 or offer. Owner gone Home. Apply Box No. 82, "Bombay Chronicle." 0573

FOR HOUSEHOLD requisites and decorative goods as well as for BIRTHDAY, WEDDING, and other presents don't forget to visit Indo-Foreign Agency, opposite Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay. 0600

FOR SALE—OWNER TRANSFERRED TO EGYPT—C. B. (Kathiawar Geld). 14-2, 8 yrs. Winner 2nd prize Bangalore Horse Show, 13. Trained charger, good jumper, very fast and sure across country. Excellent after pig. Perfect trapper. Sound. Must be sold immediately, Rs. 600. Apply to Lt. P. D. CAREY, Station Vety. Hospital, Trimulgherry, Deccan.

FOR SALE—20 H. P. Flanders Car 2 Seater 1912, lately painted grey with blue lines, English windscreen, hood and steps, electric side, tail and dash lamps, acetylene head lamps. Stepney wheel, large tool box with tools jack etc. Dual ignition H. T. Magneto. Tyres good. 25 miles to gallon. Very fast, in excellent running order. Rs. 2,600, offers considered.
Apply A. E. BOYD, Sind Club, Karachi.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—CLEMENT BAYARD Motor Car. 5 seater. Only used 4 months. Cost Rs. 5,000. Selling for Rs. 4,250.—Apply Dr. BOYES, 107, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE—1 D.B.C.F. under lever 577 Rifle firing 73 grs. cordite, 520 grs. bullet, in wooden box and 20 rounds ammunition, in good condition, Rs. 85—Apply to CAPT. H. MAY, 92nd Battery, R.F.A., Trimulgherry, Deccan.

FOR SALE—One Double Poled Mess Tent, inside measurements 28 ft. by 16 ft. with division curtains and durries, in excellent repair. Price Rs. 500. Open to offers. Carriage paid by goods train within 1,000 miles of Quetta. Apply MESS PRESIDENT, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Quetta.

FOR SALE—TOURNAMENT POLO PONIES. Property of Capt. Manderson 3rd Horse, on furlough. JANET, Br. W. M. 8 years, up to 12½st., played by owner in tournaments for the last 2 years, very handy and easy to play, Rs. 1,800.
Property of Lt. G. Gray, 3rd. Horse.
2. EPHESTEN, b. cb. m. aged, first class, fast handy pony, and up to 12½ st. Rs. 1,500.
Also AUDACITY, ch. w. m. aged, trained cavalry charger, reached Kadir final this year, Rs. 800.
Apply to Lt. G. GRAY, 3rd. Horse, Meerut.

FOR SALE—Two Gold Medal Hot Water Saddle Boilers 27" by 14" by 14" by 3-8" for Wood fuel with approximate heating capacity for 600 or 700 feet of 4 Inch piping, complete with furnace fittings consisting of fire bars, bearers, dead plate damper, and soot doors. Cost in England £9.18. Brand new. Can be seen at the Public Works Stores, Mint Buildings, Madras, at any time betwee 10-30 a.m., and 4-30 p.m., Saturdays 10-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. Reasonable offers accepted. Apply to:—
H. B. PEIRCE,
General Superintendent,
Public Works Stores Division.
Madras, 1st October, 1913.

470 D. B. Hammerless, H. V. Rifle, by William Evans, in case with all implements and a few rounds. Condition as new, Rs. 750.
One D. B. Magazine 256 Mannlicher in case with few rounds, perfect order, Rs. 120.
Apply to MRS. PHELPS, Sherwood Foresters, Colaba.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—COMMODIOUS COTTAGE and BUNGALOW at Lanoulie, fully furnished. Excellent situation, overlooking lake. For rent and particulars apply to Mrs. HARRY BREWIN, 5, Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona.

TO BE LET.—THE top floor of MALDON HOUSE in Marine Lines, Minton tile flooring throughout. Electric lights and fans, hot and cold water, English Bath tubs and best Sanitary arrangements, good Servants quarters and Stabling for a Carriage and Horse. Rent Rs. 300. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER, & Son,
House Agents.
Hummam Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.

TO BE LET—THE third and fourth floor of WELLINGTON HOUSE, APOLLO BUNDER. Airy and commodious—wide verandahs and large open TERRACE with a panoramic view of Bombay. Each floor may be had separately. This is one of the best houses in the Apollo Bunder locality. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER, & Son,
House Agents.
Hummam Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.

TO BE LET—FROM 1st January or probably sooner, the CABINS in Middle Colaba, an Upper-storied airy Bungalow with stable. Each floor may be had separately. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER, & Son,
House Agents.
Hummam Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.

TO BE LET—A GOOD FLAT in THOBURN HOUSE, Apollo Bunder. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER, & Son,
House Agents.
Hummam Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.

TO BE LET—A SHOP on ESPLANADE ROAD, occupied for many years by Messrs. Thomson and Taylor, Chemists, who are moving into more desirable premises. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER, & Son,
House Agents.
Hummam Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.

TO BE LET—THE first floor of ALEXANDRA HOUSE, Apollo Bunder. Rent moderate. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER, & Son,
House Agents.
Hummam Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611. 0604

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RY. CO., LD.

ANNUAL CONTRACT FOR 1914.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Oils, Waste and Tallow to the above Railway for the year 1914, and will be received by the Agent and Chief Engineer up to 12 noon on the 6th November, 1913.
Full particulars together with tender form may be obtained from the STORE-KEEPER, Secunderabad, on payment of British Rupee one.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. F. W. GAUTRAY, of Bombay, Mauritius Inhabitants, has contracted to sell to our clients the good-will, stock-trade, and outstandings of his business and firm of the Phono Exchange carried on by him at Church Gate Street in Bombay. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said business and firm by way of sale mortgage, trust lien, possession, gift, inheritance or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office in Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, on or before SATURDAY, next, the 18th instant, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.
Dated this 11th day of October, 1913.
KANGA & SAYANI,
Purchasers' Solicitors.

JUNAGAD RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF CONSUMABLE STORES.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of consumable stores for the year commencing from the 1st January, 1914, will be received upto 12 o'clock by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief on SATURDAY, the 1st November, 1913.
A sum of Rs. 100 (one hundred), in cash or Government currency notes must accompany the tender as earnest money without which no tender will be accepted. In case of unsuccessful tenderers the money received with their tenders will be refunded.
The Copy of the tender with schedule of rates and terms and conditions of the contract may be had from the Store-keeper Junagad State Railway on payment of Re. 1 (one) only.
E. BROOK FOX,
Manager and Engineer-in-Chief,
Junagad Railway.
Junagad, dated the 2nd October, 1913.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

AN EXAMINATION will be held in BOMBAY, THIS MONTH for TWENTY-TWO APPOINTMENTS as probationers in the European and Anglo-Indian portion of the signalling establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, Bombay Circle. Candidates should be between the ages of 15 and 20 and must have passed the VII standard of a European school or the VI of an English teaching school, and will be examined in dictation only. The date and place of examination will be notified later to each applicant found to be eligible. Applications accompanied by Birth and School certificates IN ORIGINAL, must be made immediately to the Postmaster-General, Telegraph Traffic Branch, Bombay, who will furnish full particulars regarding the pay and prospects of Telegraphists in the Department. Probationers will receive an allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem while under training extending over a period of 12 months and if successful in the final examination will be appointed as Telegraphists.
A. C. BOARD,
Postmaster-General,
Telegraph Traffic Branch, Bombay.
Bombay, 2nd October, 1913. 0550

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE period for receiving TENDERS for the King Edward Memorial Hospital and Northcote High School Hostel, at Sholapur is extended up to 3 p.m., on the 5th NOVEMBER 1913.
A. B. DeSOUZA,
Executive Engineer Sholapur Dist.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Sholapur District,
Sholapur 14th October 1913. 0603

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS in form F—2 and marked on the cover "Police Lines Sholapur" will be received by the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER Sholapur District up to 3 p.m., on 5th NOVEMBER, 1913, for constructing the Head Quarters Police Lines at Sholapur, the estimated cost of which is about Rs. 1½ lakhs, the amount to be spent during the current official year being Rs. 15,000.
2. The Contract papers can be seen at, and the form of Tender obtained on payment of Rs. 2, from, the Office of the Undersigned during Office hours on any day except Sundays and holidays.
3. Each Tender should be accompained with a sum of Rs. 1,800 as earnest money.
4. The right is reserved of rejecting any Tender without giving any reason.
A. B. DeSOUZA,
0603 Sholapur District,
Executive Engineer,
Executive Engineer's Office, Sholapur Dist.
Sholapur, 14th October, 1913.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 p.m., on MONDAY, the 27th day of October, 1913, for the works in paving with Shahabad stone slabs portions of the footpaths of Balaram Street, Wodehouse Road and Chaupati.
2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.
3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON,
B. Sc., Inst. C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Executive Engineer's Office, Municipality
Bombay, 15th October, 1913. 0607

AMUSEMENTS:

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

CHARNI ROAD. To-night! Tel. No. 1271
From 7 to 8 and 10 to 11. New Programme.
DICK TURPIN AND THE GUNPOWDER PLOT.
The first of a series of photo-plays introducing the notorious bandit as hero.

IN THE BEAR'S CLAWS | EQUINE HERO.

Two fine thrilling Dramas.
Also Every Night from 8-15, to 9-30, only.
The Great Sensational Film **PROTEA.**
Do not Miss this Chance.
PRIZE SHOWS { *Saturday 5-15 to 6-30 "Protea" only*
Sunday 5-30 to 6-30.
300

NOTICES.

CORPORATION OF MADRAS.

NOTICE.

STREET ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

TENDERS for the INSTALLATION OF ELECTRIC LIGHTS in.
(1) North Beach Road
(2) Linghi Chetty Street
(3) Poonamalli High Road
(4) Arunachella Naick Road
(5) Whannell Road
(6) Whites Road
(7) Pycroft Road.
will be received by THE PRESIDENT up to 12 noon on TUESDAY, 9th December, 1913.
Every Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 300 in currency notes.
Printed Forms of Tender, Contract, Specification, etc., in duplicate and one set of plans may be obtained from the Undersigned on payment of Rs. 15 per set which will not be returned.
JAMES R. COATS, B. Sc.,
Assoc. M. Inst. C. E.,
Engineer.
Municipal Office,
Madras, 9th October, 1913.

IN THE CITY CIVIL COURT AT MADRAS.

O. S. No. 79 of 1913.
Between:—
J. R. B. BRANSON ..... Plaintiff.
and
1, ESSACK SAIT Alias ABBA SAIT;
2, ABDUL SHAKOOR ISMAIL SAIT; & 3, ESSACK ISMAIL SAIT ..... Defendants.
TO THE ABOVENAMED 2ND DEFENDANT.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above suit has been instituted to recover the sum of Rs. 2,077-6-0 for professional services rendered by plaintiff to the firm of Essack Ismail Sait and Co., of which you are a partner and that by an order made on the 11th day of August, 1913, His Honour the Judge of the above Court directed that the service on you of the summons and plaint be effected by posting another copy on the Notice Board of the above Court and by publication of this Notice in the "Times of India," Bombay. The hearing of the said suit is fixed for the 3rd December, 1913, and you are required to appear either personally or by pleader on the said date.
WILSON & DUKE,
Attorneys for plaintiffs.

THE JUMNA GINNING & PRESSING CO., LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd October, 1913, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—
1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1913.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. G. Kuhweide and Mr. C. W. Bruel as Directors of the Company.
4. To elect a Director in place of the one who retires by rotation.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which may be brought forward by the Chairman.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 9th October, to 22nd October, 1913, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors.
BRUEL & CO.,
Agents, and Secretaries.
Bombay, 2nd October, 1913.

NOTICE.

Temporary Appointments in the Public Works Department, Central Provinces and Berar.
OWING to shortage of establishment in the Public Works Department of the Central Provinces and Berar it is proposed to appoint four Temporary Engineers and four Temporary Upper Subordinates. Applications for these posts are invited.
2. Applications should be addressed to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Public Works Department, Central Provinces and Berar, at Nagpur. The rate of pay which the applicant is prepared to accept and his age last birthday must be stated. Copies of certificates, which will not be returned must be enclosed.
3. Selected applicants will, before appointment, be required to interview, at thir own expense, the Chief Engineer, Irrigation or Buildings and Roads, at Nagpur, and no appointment will be made without such interview. Appointments will be up to the 28th February 1914, in the first instance, and extensions will be granted as found necessary in the interests of Government. All men appointed will be required to sign a form of Temporary Service Declaration, a copy of which will be enclosed when arrangements for the interview referred to above are made.
4. Applicants who are at present in service must submit their applicantions through the head of the office in which they are employed.
5. Applicantions will be received at Nagpur up the 25th October, 1913.
R. H. TICKELL,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
Public Works Departments,
Central Provinces.

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30: 8-30: (Pictures only): 10

A HIT AT ONCE.
IVANHOE
Is the success of the season.
IVANHOE
pleases every taste.
IVANHOE
must be seen by young and old.
Have You SEEN IT?

THE EGAWAS
are still with us,
and this week is their last

ROMANCE, LAUGHTER, THRILLS,
What more could be desired?

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following appointments to be filled from the 3rd January, 1914.
(1) Two Assistants in English at Elphinstone College, Bombay, on Rs. 100—10—200.
(2) One Assistant in Sanskrit at Elphinstone College on Rs. 100—10—200.
(3) One Assistant in Mathematics at Elphinstone College on Rs. 100—10—200.
(4) One Assistant in Sanskrit at Deccan College, Poona, on Rs. 100—10—200.
(5) One Assistant in Persian at Deccan College on Rs. 100—10—200.
(6) One Assistant in Mathematics at Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, on Rs. 100—10—200.
(7) One Assistant in History and Political Economy at Gujarat College on Rs. 150—10—200.
(8) One Assistant in Physics at Gujarat College on Rs. 100—10—200.
(9) One Assistant in Chemistry at Gujarat College on Rs. 100—10—200. In every case the appointment will be strictly probationary for the first two years.
Applicant should have graduated M.A., with honours in the subjects which they propose to teach.
Applications will be received from persons already in service. Those not in service should state their age, caste, vernacular, academic qualifications, and teaching experience, and submit copies of recent testimonials.
Applications should be addressed to the Director of Public Instruction, Poona, and will be received up to the 31st October, 1913.
W. H. SHARP,
Director of Public Instruction.
13th, October, 1913.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge.
KESHOWLAL JETHALAL MEHTA, late of Bombay, Bania, Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant.
MRS. LILLY JOHNSON, late of Bombay, European Inhabitants.
DR. WILLIAM JAMES ANDERSON, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant, a Surgeon on board the P. and O. s. s. "Delta"
REVD ADOLPHINO SOFRONIO PEREIRA, late of Goa, Portuguese Inhabitant.
WILFRED JAMES HUARD, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.
HUGH A. POWER, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.
AMRATBAI, widow of Runchhordas Karsondas, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant.
HUGH SCORGIE, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.
MISS MARJORIE WILTSHIRE, late Lady Superintendent of the Baroda Female Training College, European Inhabitant.
All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovonamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.
BASIL N. LANG,
Ag. Administrator-General.
Administrator-General's Office,
High Court, Bombay,
The 14th day, of October, 1913.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES
APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

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CROMPTON CEILING FANS.

FOR DIRECT CURRENT.

THE VERY BEST OBTAINABLE

HIGH BREEZE, LOW CONSUMPTION

OF CURRENT.

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37 APOLLO ST.,

BOMBAY.

30.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

October 15th,

Transport Dongola	Spicer	Southempton	September 24.
S. S. Ocean	Christiansen	Calcutta	October 3
S. S. City of Bombay	Gray	Liverpool	Sept. 16.
S. S. Marienbad	Bednarz	Trieste	October 1.
S. S. Linga	Manly	Karachi	October 13.
S. S. Bahrein	Grant	Muscat	
S. S. Castalia	Mitchelf	Liverpool	Sept. 24
S. S. Abydos	Davies	Mauritius	October 5.
S. S. Black Hill		Calcutta	October 5.
S. S. Zillah	Nanscauras	Calcutta	October 1.
S. S. Strathgarry	Grant	Calcutta	October 5.

DEPARTURES.

October 15th

S. S. Evandale	Adam	Barrow-in-Furness
S. S. Scindia	Kelso	Liverpool and Marseilles.

The following vessels obtained their partclearances on Wednesday:—

S. S Clan Fraser	Mason	Madras.
,, Habsburg	Seberich	Trieste. etc.
,, Dumra	Fill	Busreh via Karachi.

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday:—

Steamer	Putiala	for	Persian Gulf.

S. S. City of Bombay:—The City Line steamer City of Bombay, 3.355 tons, Captain J. S. Gray, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Liverpool, which port she had left on September 18th, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Dongola:—The Transport Dongola, 4,174 tons, Captain E. Spicer, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Southempton, which port she had left on September 24th, with troops.

S. S. Marienbad:—The A. L. S. N. Co.'s steamer Marienbad, 4,775 tons, Captain B. Bednarz, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Trieste, which port she had left on October 1st, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. Manley, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Karachi, which port she had left on October 13th, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Bahrein:—The Arab steamer Bahrein, 1,402 tons, Captain G. Grant, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Muscat, with ballast.

S. S. Castalia:—The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, 4,086 tons, Captain G. Mitchell, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Liverpool, which port she had left on September 24th, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Abydos:—The Bombay and African S. N. Co.'s steamer Abydos, 3,057 tons, Captain E. L. Davis, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Mauritius, which port she had left on October 5th, with a cargo of sugar and passengers.

S. S. Blake:—The steamer Blake, 3,739 tons, Captain H. G. Hill, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Calcutta, which port she had left on October 5th, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Zillah:—The steamer Zillah, 2,412 tons, Captain A. Nanscauras, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Calcutta, which port she had left on October 1st, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Strathgarry:—The steamer Strathgarry, 2,840 tons, Captain J. Grant, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Calcutta, which port she had left on October 5th, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Evandale:—The steamer Evandale, 2,467, tons, Captain W. Adam, sailed on Wednesday for Barrow-in-Furness, with a cargo of manganese ore.

S. S. Scindia:—The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, 3,253 tons, Captain W. Kelso, sailed on Wednesday for Liverpool and Marseilles, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Clan Fraser:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser, 2,284 tons, Captain W. J. Mason, will sail to-day for Madras, with ballast.

S. S. Habsburg:—The A. L. S. N. Co.'s steamer Habsburg, 2,385 tons, Captain E. Seberich, will sail to-day for Trieste, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Dumra:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain W. A. Fill, will sail to-day for Busreh via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Ellerman Line s. s. City of London outward bound passed the Canal on the morning of the 14th and is due to arrive here during the night of the 21st instant.

The Osaka Shoshen Kaisha steamer Indo Maru Homeward bound arrived at Kobe on the 14th instant.

WEDNESDAY October 15th 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed Steamer	Capt.	Agent.
A Assaye	Coldwell	P. & O. S. N. & Co
C. B. Saxenfels	Engiage	W. & A. G. & Co.
F. Kirkdale	Gibson	J. F. & Co.
G. Kanzler	Smith	D. M. Khandwani.
H. Darzia	Donovan	W. & A. G. & Co.
K. Ehrenfels	Wyeomo	T. M. & Co.
M. Devenah	Hickey	P. & O. S. & Co.
Obra	Fenwick	M. M. & Co.
O. Highland	Monarch Scot	W. & A. G. & Co.
P. Watchfels	Huper	W. & A. G. & Co.
Q. Sardar	Weeks	P. & O. S. & Co.

V. DOCK.

1. Clan Fraser	Morris	J. F. & Co
3. Pundica	Handcock	M. M. & Co.
4. Aleppo	Jones	J. F. & Co
5. Freenze	Geovanind	Rubattino Line
6. Baron Innerdale	Solister	J. Y. & Co
7. Volumnia	Ploubgh	T. M. & Co
8. Rysbergen	Bergar	M. M. & Co
10 & 11 Chakrata	ntish	M. M. & Co
12 & 13 Persia	Bradshaw	P. & O. S. N. Co
14. Dumra	Burbridge	M. M. & Co.
15. Luzon Maru	Sukawa	O. S. K.
16 Alfeld	Niesann	K. N. & Co.

M. W. D. D.

Rance	Season	T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Abydos	Davis	B. & A. S. N. & Co
Bahrein	Crant	Arab Steamer
Baron Dalmeny	Gordon	K. N. & Co.
Baron Fairly	Foley	W. & A. G. & Co.
Bechvana	Buckley	T. M. & Co.
Blake	Hill	
City of Bombay	Gray	K. N. & Co
Castalia	Mitchell	W. & A. G. & Co
Cryfvale	Steel	T. M. & Co.
Hoselines	Fanning	T. M. & Co.
Hild	Salveson	F. F. Campbell & Co.
Habsburg	Seberich	A. L. S. N. & Co.
Ilford	Nicolle	T. M. & Co.
Khosrou	Hannan	T. M. & Co.
Kola	Minert	M. M. & Co.
Kamakwa Maru	Hori	N. Y. Co.
Lighting	Cook	M. M. & Co.
Ludgate	Nicholson	J. M. & Co.
Linga	Manley	M. M. & Co
Marienbad	Bednarz	A. L. S. N. & Co
Orissa	Redfern	M. M. & Co.
Ocean	Christiansen	
President	Schultz	A. S. & Co.
Putiala	Lamber	M. M. & Co.
Strathgary	Nem	W. & A. G. & Co
Strathtullan	Meckenzie	W. & A. G. & Co.
Sofala	Moti	M. M. & Co.
Zlathgarry	Giant	W. & A. G. & Co
Strab	Nanscawias	

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

The following is a list of passengers per s.s. "Persia" to London on 18th October, 1913:—

Mr. M. Marquis, Mrs. F. A. Taylor, child and infant, Mr. D. Graham Pole, Mr. C. J. Smith, Mr. V. R. Khanolkar, Mrs. Bostock, child, infant and nurse, Lt.-Col. G. B. Irvine, Mr. N. S. Glazebrook, Miss M. Steward, Mr. A. J. Leech, Mr. Kozlowski, Mr. Crebbin, Major J. C. Bostock, Mrs. J. R. R. Ryder, Mr. A. E. Woolgey, Mrs. A. C. Hudson, Mr. G. B. Ashburner, Miss G. H. Beare, Mrs. Bennertz, and child, Miss I. Berkeley, Mr. A. R. Birch, Revd. J. P. Bultin, Mr. Clarke, Mrs. Clarke, child and governess, Mr. H. Dundas, Mr. C. Forbes, Mr. C. G. Gnapp, Mr. J. Dale Green, Mrs. Green, two Misses Green, Mr. H. C. Jeddere-Fisher, Mr. Jas. McLennan, Mr. M. Scott O'Connor, Major C. M. O'Reilly, Mr. Porteous, Mrs. Porteous and child, Mr. Rahman, Mrs. J. and Miss Ramsay, Mr. G. S. Robertson, Col. R. B. and Mrs. Roe, Mr. J. W. Rowland, Mr. Thomas and Mrs. Smith, Mr. W. Ross Smith, Major and Mrs. P. J. T. Stewart, Mrs. E. J. Taylor, Miss Taylor, Mrs. A. M. Tod and Mr. H. Wheeler.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE A. HILL TREVOR COMMANDING.

BOMBAY, Oct. 15.

213. *Gun Drill.*—No. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Colaba North at 5-30 P.M. on Saturday the 18th instant, for 7-5 inch Gun Drill.
Dress:—Khaki with Caps.
There will be general meeting of No. 1 Company immediately after this parade at Colaba North.

215. *Emplacants.*—The undermentioned having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted as follows:—
No. 1548 Gunner J.M. Gunthorpe to "B" Sub-Section No. 1 Company.
,, 1549 ,, E.A. Rees ——— do. ———
,, 1550 ,, W.J. Booth ——— do. ———
,, 1551 ,, A. Aitken ——— do. ———
,, 1552 ,, H. C. Osborne ——— do. ———

216. *First Aid Lecture.*—The seventh Lecture in first aid will be delivered by Major Gordon Tucker at B.V.A. Head Quarters at 9-30 P.M. on Thursday the 16th instant.

243. *Gun Drill.*—Nos 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Colaba North at 5-30 P.M. on Saturday the 18th instant, for 7-5 inch Gun Drill.
Dress:—Khaki with Caps.
There will be a general meeting of No. 1 Company immediately after this parade at Colaba North.

(Sd) A.D. Curtis Lieut, R.G.A.
Offg. Adjutant. Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

VERDICT OF NATURAL DEATH.

Mr. G. F. Chalk the Coroner held an inquest at the morgue yesterday touching the death of a Hindu named Purshotam Jairam who died last night.

The accused who resided at Barbhaya Street had been in the habit of taking a cold water bath daily and had been suffering from intermittent fever for the last six days prior to his death. Information having been sent to the Police that the deceased was brutally assaulted before his death, it was deemed necessary to hold an inquest on his dead body. But the evidence recorded at the morgue showed that only an altercation in words had arisen between the deceased and his brother-in-law Ananta Hari.

Dr. Arthur Powell the Police Surgeon who examined the body said there were marks of abrasions on the right hip such as might be caused by a fall but that there were no serious marks of injuries. The body was in a very emaciated condition and tuburcle were found in the lungs, besides there were symptoms of malaria. The deceased's mother stated at the inquest that her son was in the habit or taking cocaine, but Dr. Powell thought that the accused's death was caused by a combination of malaria and consumption.

The jurors' verdict was that the death was a natural one.

PROW SINKS.

Prow No. 5,131 manned by Gopal Mathu left s. s. Angus with a cargo of 40 tons of coal for the Darukhana at 4-30 p.m. when she capsized owing to a strong breeze and heavy sea which was raging at the time.

The crew were picked up by the P. and O. launch Divan. The cargo of coal belongs to Sir Sassoon David and the prow to one Valji Bhimji.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summery of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 15th October 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect at some stations.

The United Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded at Allahabad and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the extreme north-western districts. Minimum temperature is in defect at Jhansi and Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Karachi and normal or in defect elsewhere. Night temperature is in defect at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Maximum temperature is in excess at Veraval and Surat; minimum temperature is in defect in West Central India and the inland districts of Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the extreme north-eastern districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in defect. Night temperature is in defect at Hoshangabad and Khandwa.

The Konkan.—Nearly general but light rain has fallen in the south Konkan; Mormugao has had 0.10" and Karwar 0.18". Skies are lightly clouded at Bombay and moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Maximum temperature is in defect in the area of rainfall.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded in Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan and moderately to heavily clouded in the south Bombay Deccan. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in slight defect at Bijapur, Belgaum and Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has ceased in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and the north Konkan, but has again been nearly in the Madras Deccan, the south Konkan and local on the north Madras coast. The precipitation reported today is, however, generally light.

Local rain is likely in Malabar and the Madras Deccan, and some showers on the north Madras coast and possibly in the south Bombay Deccan and the south Konkan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON WEDNESDAY, the 15th of October 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of Past 24 hours.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN-ARAB						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	.. 01
Do. (2nd)	85.7	70.0	77	..	0.00	—0.06
Jask	92.3	78.3	55	..	0.00	—0.06
Mit-kat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (2nd)	95.8	80.1	68	..	0.00	—0.18
PUNJAB—						
Multan	95.8	63.5	39	..	10.28	+5.55
Rawalpindi	88.4	53.1	65	..	21.73	+2.07
Lahore	93.9	55.7	56	..	18.09	+2.87
Sirsa	93.3	57.0	56	..	17.84	+6.61
Ambala	92.5	57.9	54	..	28.21	4.65
Delhi	90.5	66.3	50	..	13.66	—9.96
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	94.0	63.5	28	..	7.33	—17.37
Mainpuri	89.8	61.6	37	..	10.66	—13.49
Jhansi	94.6	61.5	56	..	9.64	—25.44
Cawnpore	95.1	68.0	80	..	18.82	—14.41
Allahabad	94.1	74.0	78	..	22.36	—13.28
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	100.1	50.8	33	..	3.31	+1.05
Karachi	86.0	74.3	86	..	12.91	+5.88
Ajmer	91.6	61.7	38	..	11.16	—7.79
Jaipur	94.7	61.1	37	..	12.71	—9.10
Kotah	95.1	68.6	29	..	15.62	—10.66
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRALINDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	95.5	67.0	63	..	38.37	×25.04
Dwarka	89.3	80.7	78	..	17.35	+3.66
Veraval	91.6	71.3	40	..	24.53	+7.49
Rajkot	98.1	62.3	80	..	28.56	+2.89
Bhavnagar Para.	99.0	65.8	49	..	35.95	+10.13
Surat	99.4	68.1	62	..	37.64	—2.22
Ahmedabad	99.6	67.2	42	..	35.61	×6.74
Deesa	98.8	65.1	40	..	35.15	×11.94
Neemuch	88.9	56.5	36	..	23.89	—3.35
Indore	90.1	57.1	40	..	36.48	×5.67
GENERAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	91.3	62.8	44	..	30.39	—20.96
Saugor	90.3	66.6	29	..	22.92	—19.98
Hoshangabad	91.6	59.4	52	..	36.31	—9.92
Khandwa	95.2	59.1	31	..	38.15	+11.26
Akola	95.7	67.0	43	..	26.70	—2.52
Amraoti	93.3	69.3	38	..	35.01	×4.91
Nagpur	92.6	68.3	38	..	43.55	—0.61
Chanda	89.5	66.0	66	..	52.29	+3.80
Raipur	87.7	71.6	79	..	36.03	—9.13
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.8	76.4	89	..	70.96	+1.30
Ratnagiri	85.3	77.4	90	..	71.76	—26.06
Mormugao	81.5	75.7	98	0.10	94.81	+7.20
Karwar	81.2	75.0	95	0.18	99.95	—14.72
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	95.4	60.6	41	..	15.10	—4.08
Ahmednagar	85.7	64.0	51	..	22.60	+3.60
Poona	86.0	64.8	80	..	23.42	+2.98
Sholapur	88.3	68.6	63	..	13.00	—11.87
Bijapur	82.7	70.3	75	..	?	?
Belgaum	79.3	68.5	81	0.01	37.02	—4.00
Aurangabad	91.9	67.5	27	..	21.94	—2.97
Nizamabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
(Indpur)	86.9	68.7	63	..	38.55	+1.62
Hyderabad	86.8	72.2	82	..	16.28	—9.43
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	79.3	72.8	87	0.15	41073	—7.64
Calicut	84.8	76.1	95	0.41	96.60	+2.93
Cochin	85.7	75.7	91	0.30	79.11	×0.61
Colombo	85.0	76.5	80	0.17	18.36	—7.79
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	86.8	78.2	87	0.15	30.51	+4.19
Bellary	86.5	71.0	83	0.59	11.06	—0.99
Guddapah	90.0	72.5	94	0.19	18.59	—3.58
Madras	92.5	78.0	78	0.02	14.59	—5.42
Bangalore	77.3	66.3	90	0.05	19.04	—4.41
Coimbator	85.4	71.8	87	0.09	6.56	—1.88
Trichinopoly	93.6	76.2	68	..	10.61	—4.33
Negapatam	92.2	75.7	73	..	11.15	×0.78

DEFENCE "COTTON MILL" SCHOOL.

The architectural merits of the new Brighton, Hove, and Sussex Grammar Schools have been subjected to severe criticism. The Mayor of Brighton in taking exception to the disparaging remark that it is "more like a cotton mill", says: The building fills the eye with a perfect sense of its practical utility, and the fine simplicity of its elevation and the restraint of its decoration renders it a credit to the architect and an ornament to the town and county." Mr. Thomas Stanford adds that a depreciatory nickname may stick to a building even more closely and more permanently than to a human being.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 15.

The storm in north-east India has moved in a north-easterly direction to near Chaibassa, and has given moderate to heavy rain over the whole north-east India. Another storm from the Gulf of Siam is about to pass into the Bay at Victoria Point.

The Arabian Sea current has weakened and the rainfall has ceased in the peninsula north of Hyderabad. The rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Madras-Deccan; fairly general in Burma, Assam, West Coast, and Mysore; a few falls also occurred in the submontane districts of the United provinces and south Hyderabad.

Slipper Island reports one inch; Victoria Point five; Akyab two; Myitkyina one; Thayetmyo, Lashio, Tezpur and Gauhati one and a half each; Shillong two; Cherrapunji three; Barisal, Jessore and Darjeeling one and a half each; Calcutta, Saugor Island, Burdwan and Dinajpur two each; Berhampore three; Bogra and Chaibassa four each; False Point, Ranchi, Patna one each Gaya two; Naya Dumka one and half; Mercara and Kurnool one each.

Forecast:—Continued rainfall in north-east India.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

The Government Meteorologist at Simla wires that an earthquake of moderate intensity at its origin about 3000 miles away was recorded on the Simla Seismograph at 1-14 p.m. on Tuesday.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 14th October 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	inches	29.711
Temperature of Air	degrees	82.9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	,,	78.6
Dew Point	,,	77.1
Relative humidity of Air	,,	0.827
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		7.0
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees	87.8
Minimum do. do.	,,	76.7
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		E.NNE.NNW.NW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	114
Fall of Rain	inches	0.00
Total fall during month	,,	2.35
Do. do. year	,,	70.96
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 15th October.		0.00

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 9-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 15th October 1913 was 29.995 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 133 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913		High water			
Day of week	Day of month	Bombay Mean Time		Depth on sill.	
	Oct.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thurs.	16	m 11	32	26	11
Fri.	17	m 0	14	28	1
		m 1	59	26	9
Satur.	18	m. 0	46	28	0
		0	27 a	26	5
Sun.	19	m 1	20	27	8
		1	57 a	25	10
Mon.	20	m 1	58	27	2
		1	31 a	25	3
Tues.	21	m 2	45	26	7
		2	14 a	24	7

1913		Low water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	Oct.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thurs.	16	m 5	30	18	2
		5	37 a	15	9
Fri.	17	m 6	1	18	6
		6	3 a	15	8
Satur.	18	m 6	33	19	0
		6	30 a	15	9
Sun.	19	m 7	6	19	8
		6	52 a	16	1
Mon.	20	m. 7	41	20	5
		7	33 a	16	7
Tues.	21	m 8	22	21	1
		8	16 a	17	4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.		Sunset.	
Oct.				
16. (Thurs.)	6h.	33m.	6h.	16m
17. (Fri.)	6h.	33m.	6h.	15m
18. (Satur.)	6h.	34m.	6h.	15m
19. (Sun.)	6h.	34m.	6h.	14m
20. (Mon.)	6h.	34m.	6h.	13m
21. (Tues)	6h.	34m.	6h.	12m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter,	Oct. 7th,	7h	16.2m.	A. M
Full Moon	,, 15th	1h	36.0m.	A. M
Last Quarter.	,, 23rd	4h	23.0m.	A. M
New Moon.	,, 30th	7h	59.2m.	P. M

The Hon. Mr. D. C. Baillie, acting Lieutenant-Governor, left Cawnpore on Tuesday for Rampur. His Honour will leave Rampur on Thursday for Naini Tal and will shortly go on a personal tour of inspection in the districts affected by the failure of the later rains. Mr. Baillie will leave Naini Tal on the 21st and after a shoot at Nagla will proceed to Bareilly, Agra, Jhansi, and Lucknow. On the 3rd November, Mr. Baillie will visit Cawnpore for the Memorial Service. He will leave for Partabgarh where the arrangements include the opening of the Baillie dispensary and laying of the foundation stone of the Hadi Memorial Hall. On 12th November Mr. Baillie will leave for Awa to attend the marriage of the young Raja of Awa. His Honour will return to Lucknow on the 13th and on the 15th will return charge of the province to Sir James Meston who will arrive that day by the mail train from Bombay.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 14

Consols 2½ %	72 3-4
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.29½
Rentes 3 %	87¾
Berlin Cheques on London	20.46½
Bar Silver Spot	28 5-16
2 months hence	28 3-16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Rise caused by Indian Bear covering	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63 11-16
exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate)	1-3 31-32
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 2nd instant.	
Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England about 100,000 for Egypt.	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	88
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st	4¼
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st.	4¼
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1-8
,, Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5 1-8
Bar gold (per oz.)	7 7-9
Interest day to day loans	3 3-8
Interest 7 day market loans	3 3-4

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

PAPER MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Oct. 15.

To-day the Paper Market stood firm though the fluctuations were slight. The Market opened at Rs. 95-2 gradually improved and closed at Rs. 95-3 for 31st October delivery. Business on a fairly good scale was done during the course of the day.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds changed hands at Rs. 100 (long dated).

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened weak to-day; though it gathered strength at the close by a distinct tendency to sell at advancing rates was noticeable.

Fazuls opened at Rs. 527-8, declined to Rs. 520 but closed at Rs. 532-8.

Davids were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 512-8 to Rs. 522-8 for Mahurat.

Crescent improved to Rs. 110.

Swadeshi declined to Rs. 1,500 x. d. and Centrals to Rs. 1,930 c. d.

Madhavji were placeed at Rs. 1,255 for Mahurat.

Standard stood at Rs. 1,350.

Kohinoors were quoted at Rs. 725.

Tapti Valley Ry. Shares changed hands at Rs. 567-8.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares improved to Rs. 85-4 and Deferred after touching Rs. 170 closed at Rs. 168.

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.

3	Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	182,000
	Day's Exports to Great Britain	48,000
	Day's Exports to Continent	46,000

Futures at New York Jan. 12·70. Previous closing price 12·94.
Futures at New York Mar. 12.73. Previous closing price. 12·97.

Declined owing to favorable Weather Reports and to Bearish private Crop Reports.

Spot Cotton at New York 13.50. Previous price 13·70
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 13.3-8. Previous price 13·9-16.
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Easy.
Futures at New Orleans Jan. 12·93. Previous price 13.15.
Futures at New Orleans Mar. 13·00. Previous price 13.24
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 11¾
Demand £ s d 4.85½
Silver Commercial bars 61⅛

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 14.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	500
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	—
Total Day's Imports,	23,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Easier. Fair demand.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Steady.
Tone of Manchester Market:—Dull with a limited enquiry
Mid. American 7·46 d
Sales of U. F. 10,10 d

New York 11 a.m. Jan. 12·84 (As known in Liverpool at closing time Mar. 12·88
New York Official noon call Jan. 12·74 Mar. 12. 77.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan. 13·07 Mar. 13·15

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
O. N.	7·03	7·01
N. D.	6·95	6·95
D. J.	6·95	6·95
J. F.	6·95	6·95
F. M.	6·95	6·95
M. A	6.95	6·95
A. M	6·95	6·95
M. J.	6·95	6·93
J. J.	6·93	6·93
J A.	6·90	6·90

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 14.

Grey Shirtings 39" by 37½ 38 yards 16 by 12—8lbs. Red Heading	7-9½
Grey Shirtings 44"by 39 yards 14 by 13—8lbs.	8-6
White Nainsooks 28" by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range	3-2
White Mulls 28" by 18 yards 14 by 12 Green Ends	2.3½
,, Shirtings 32-33" by 42 yards Lieumans No. 1590	
Cloths Gunnis's 36" G. 20 cif	13-9
10's Bannermills Twist	11½
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	11½
F G.F. Tinnivelly cif Liverpool	611-16
Buyers or sellers.	nominal
Months	Oct.-Nov.
Water Twist American 30's	11½
,, ,, ,, 40's	12½
Mule ,, ,, 50's	13½
,, ,, ,, 50's	13½
,, ,, ,, 60's	15½
,, ,, Egyptian 40's	17
,, ,, ,, 50's	17½
,, ,, ,, 60's	18½
Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings"	Easier
,, "Cloths"	quiet firm
Weft American 54's	12¾
,, Egyptian 80's	18½
Tone "Yarns"	quiet
Weft Egyptian 32's	13
Twist 32's W.T.C.	10½
,, 32's B.	11½
,, 36's W.T.C.	11½
,, 36's B.	11½
,, 42's	12½
,, American 60's	17½
,, Egyptian 60's	17½
,, ,, 80's	22

TREASURY BALANCES.

The following were the balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of:—

September	1911	Rs. 17,72,33,000
Do.	1912	,, 26,13,54,000
Do.	1913	,, 26,71,92,000

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Oct. 15.

The American markets show a decline of 20 to 24 points. The weather is somewhat more favourable and speculators are freely selling to create a market to buy, so the decline may go a little further but it is likely to be arrested at 12.50 cents for January. Local market is also very quiet and with a very poor turnover in spot cotton.

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery
H. G. Bengals (Railway terms)	..	251	..	25-1-14
H G Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
H. G. Rajputana (Railway terms)	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals (Railway terms)	255	..	..	Ready New Crop
Do.	260	..	..	25-1-14
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab (Railway terms)	259	..	..	Do.

THE COTTON TRADE.

PROBLEMS OF DEMAND AND SUPPLY.

PROBABLE LARGE INCREASE IN PRODUCTION.

Since the short crops of 1909 the supply of raw material has become the main question of importance to the cotton trade. It has also become, for two reasons, a very complicated one, says "The Times."

In the first place, the extraordinary specialization of the cotton trade is beginning to find its parallel in the different kinds of raw material adaptable to different classes of goods. New classes of goods are developing which require special qualities in the raw material. The development of new grades of raw material is creating new classes of goods. Through and over all this, cotton as a whole is pushing its way with extraordinary success into all sorts of trades and uses that were never thought of before. Thus we are not content now with the enormous variety of fabrics of every kind, weight, texture, and colour, for purposes of clothing, furnishing or decoration, which long ago made "Manchester goods" the study of a lifetime. To these are now added an infinity of special uses from motor-car tire webbing to typewriter ribbons, and of substitutions, such as "silk" ties, "flannel" suits, and "linen" tablecloths, all made of cotton. Outside of woven fabrics, altogether, there are lace and hosiery, largely dependent on cotton.

DIVERSITY OF GRADES.

To match the diversity of these uses there has grown up an almost equal diversity of grades, types, and qualities of cotton, which find their uses in different branches of the trade. Thus, beginning with the lowest, the bulk of the present Indian cotton crop is of very short staple and is used in India or exported to Japan for the manufacture of low grade yarns and fabrics. Very little of it comes to Lancashire at all.

The ordinary American Upland supplies the great bulk of the trade. It forms about 60 per cent. of the whole cotton crop of the world, and is used everywhere—in the States, in Lancashire, all over Europe and in India and Japan. It spins up to, say, 40's.

The finer grades of American known as long staple cottons have in recent years made for themselves a special market in which they now run practically parallel with brown Egyptian (Afifi) and Upper Egyptian (Ashmouni). The joint supply of these two has since 1909 proved quite insufficient to meet the increased demand, while at the same time their quality has deteriorated. Good Afifi used to spin up to 60's or higher but now it requires Nubari or even higher grades to equal the product of the Afifi of ten or 15 years ago.

The best Egyptian grades, Abbassi, Jannovitch, and Sakel, come into a higher class of trade where they are more or less in competition with the Georgia and Carolina cottons of Sea Island type. These command high prices for work where strength and fine quality are required. They will spin up to 80's or 100's twist and still higher counts for weft yarns, where strength is not so essential.

The highest grade cotton of all—that which will spin up to 300's—is made from the best Sea Island cotton grown in the original Sea Island districts in Floria and in the West Indies.

These are only the broadest possible classes into which cotton may nowadays be divided. Many smaller crops—for example Russian, Brazilian, and Peruvian—have been entirely omitted. Between the broad classes there are infinite shades of quality and grade, so that here again it is the work of a lifetime for a man to know the whol trade. As a matter of fact, very few attempt it; most of the brokers confine themselves to one section or another of the trade in raw cotton.

In the second place, this specialization, which has divided up the cotton trade into a number of more or less water-tight compartments, makes it very difficult to get a broad view of the whole. The actual consumer is so far away from the raw material, and so many stages or processes with their corresponding middlemen are sandwiched between, that it is exceedingly difficult to link up demand and supply. Not only does the final consumer not know where the raw material comes from, but at almost every stage of the manufacture we find the same hazy and inaccurate knowledge of previous processes only a few stages back.

IGNORANCE OF THE CONSUMER.

Take, for example, the lining of an ordinary dress suit. What is it made of? The wearer certainly does not know. He imagines it is silk, or ought to be; at any rate, it looks like it, and it used to be silk in his young days. The tailor who made it knows it is not silk—he knows that by the price; he supposes it is mercerized cotton. The warehouseman knows that if it is a good lining, it must be Egyptian cotton; though he knows that the manufacturers have been turning out some wonderful stuff lately which looks every bit as good, and is made of American cotton. He would have laughed at the possibility of such a thing a few years ago. The weaver of the grey cloth knows what yarns he put into it—he bought them as Egyptian yarns, but he does not know of what sort of Egyptian cotton they would be made. What puzzles and annoys him is the way his yarns fluctuate in price. He blames cotton speculators as a rule for rigging the market, and wishes he knew somebody inside who would give him the tip when to buy. The man who, in a way, knows most about the different raw materials is the finisher, for it is his business to produce that beautiful finish which was first applied only to Egyptian cotton, but which necessity and ingenuity have extended to certain kinds of American fabrics. But he knows very little as to the kind of American or Egyptian cotton of which they are made. The spinner, of course, knows exactly what kind of cotton he puts into different yarns, but this he will not divulge; and, indeed, he might find it difficult to tell off-hand even if he were willing, for during recent years he has had to chop and change about so much that he hardly knows where he is. A few years ago he could buy 100 bales of Egyptian and have them sent in to the mill, and that was all he ever heard of it till the yarn was sold and paid for. But now the stuff is so irregular—it seems to be getting worse every year—that he has to be constantly watching the tests to see if it is coming up to strength, adding more and more of a higher-grade cotton (at a higher price, of course), and taking out more and more waste. He wonders what is wrong with the raw material. It is not like that of his young days. Of course the manufacturers are more difficult to please now than they were; they must have strength and quality; but the cotton is not what it used to be and the price is much higher. He has even tried American cotton and found it astonishingly good, but he had no sooner persuaded his customers to use it than up went the price of that too.

THE POINT OF VIEW OF THE GROWER.

Turn now to the other side. Scattered over the four quarters of the glob there are several millions of estimable people of various sorts and colours growing cotton. They do not know very much about the particular kind of cotton they are growing or for what it is used; their interest in confined mainly to the price, and if that is satisfactory you need not expect them to believe any stories about deterioration of quality, difficulties of the manufacturers, and so forth.

From their point of view things have been, on the whole, very satisfactory of late. It does not need a long memory (one stretching back 15 to 20 years is enough) to recall prices of one-half or one-third of what they are now. Their only grievance is that they are not so high now as they were four years ago after the crop failures of 1909. But they have only the haziest notions why prices should be so much higher than 10 years ago, or why prices should be expected to go up again to the level of four years ago, or, generally speaking, why prices of the different grades too seem to fluctuate in such an unaccountable way. They also conclude that it must be the work of speculators.

INCREASED DEMAND.

What does it all mean? Is it simply that the world is getting too big for anybody to understand the whole of even one trade, or is there really something unusual happening? The answer to the latter question is in the affirmative. Something is happening. We are in the middle of a great upheaval in industry in general, and cotton is having more than its share of the disturbance. Demand has stolen a march on supply. Supply is pushing on as hard as it can, but is still pretty far behind, and demand has not stopped to wait for it yet.

The proof of the increase of demand may be given in a nutshell. In 1909, after a crop of nearly 14 million bales in the previous year, the American crop was only 10,651,000 bales, and we pulled through. The average price for the year was 7.86d., against 6·94d. in 1903-04, the year of Sulley's corner, when the crop was 10,124,000 bales. In 1912 the American crop was 16,043,000 bales and we used it all quite easily; the average price only fell to 6.09d. In 1903-04 we would have thought that a high price for a 10-million bale crop. A 10-million bale American crop now would be an unthinkable disaster. The full figures are as follows:—

Season.	Crop.	Highest.	Lowest	Average.
		Bales.	d.	d.	d.
1903-04	10,124,000	8.96	568	6.94
1909-10	 10,651,000	8.50	6.77	7.86
1910-12	 16,043,000	7.53	4.92	6.09

We cannot go fully into the causes of this increase or demand. It is, of course, largely due to the general increase of purchasing power of the world as a whole, which economists believe to be due to the increased gold supply. But there is more in the rise of price than that; cotton has had more than its share of the general rise in prices. For the reason we must again go to the economists. They tell us as a fact that when the price of an article consists largely of the cost of the raw material, as in the case of cotton yarns, an increase of demand will produce a more than proportionate increase in the cost of production, because in order to get the increased crops resort must be made to poorer land or land further from the market, and more expensive methods of cultivation. The increased crop actually costs more and more, in proportion to its increase. It is the law of diminishing return which rules Nature's share in production. Not only so, but the increase is likely to be slow, and while the supply is lagging behind the demand the price will go higher even than the highest cost of production. We have seen the same thing recently in rubber. Our great grandfathers saw, it, though they did not understand it, in the price of wheat 100 years ago in England.

What then is the application of all this to the problem of cotton supply? Does it mean permanently dear cotton? It would take an encyclopædia and a knowledge of the whole world of cotton production and consumption such as no one man possesses to answer that question fully, but the bare outlines of the factors involved be indicated.

LIMITS OF DEMAND NOT YET REACHED.

There are always the two sides to the question, demand and supply. Take demand first. Is the present great demand likely to continue? One thing is quite certain. It has not yet reached anything like its possible limits. As Sir Charles Macara has pointed out, there are still 750 millions of the world's population only half-clothed and 250 millions not clothed at all. When they begin to want more, and they are doing so now, what they will want will be more than all the world has ever wanted before. At the same time civilized countries are every day wanting more. The rise of the standard of living is proceeding rapidly in every part of Europe, the United States, and Australia, and in important sections of Africa and Asia. In industrial countries especially the purchasing power of the working-class millions (and it is they who matter in a question like this) is increasing rapidly; and it is likely to go on increasing until some great wave of depression passes over the world again. That is pretty sure to come; it seems to be inevitable and periodic; but until it comes the demand for cotton goods will go on increasing. Not only so, but an increasing proportion of that demand will be for fine cotton goods. There is, therefore, no practical doubt that for some years yet to come the demand (1) for cotton and (2) for fine cotton will continue to maintain its recent high level.

SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

What of the supply? It has increased considerably of recent years, and there are great prospects ahead. But how long will it be before the supply may be expected to overtake the demand? A definite answer is impossible, but one may indicate how things are moving, and where to look for the answer.

First there is India to be considered. India is the second largest source of cotton supply in the world, and it is well known that she could produce a great deal more than she does. India used to produce the finest cotton grown and the finest fabrics ever made from cotton—300's, it is said, were spun and woven by hand in India long ago. Since then the quality of the crop has deteriorated beyond belief, and now the great bulk of it is relatively very poor stuff; but it only needs time and care to bring it back to something like its old position. There is no question that India could, in probably less time than any other country, produce a large crop of good cotton, as good at least as American Upland. It is doing so to a small extent already. New types, or old types revived, such as Cambodia, are being extended rapidly, and the difficulties of finding a proper market for it are being overcome. Very little of it has come to Manchester yet, for it is mostly used locally, and that will probably continue. But from the world's point of view that does not matter. Every pound of cotton produced, as good as American, relieves the pressure elsewhere on the American crop, and that is the pivot of the whole question just now.

As to the American crop itself, there seems little doubt from the last few years' history that it can be greatly increased. A few years ago 10 to 12 millions was looked upon as a good crop. Now we want 14 as a minimum, and expect to get it. There is room for expansion of the cotton area, and a high price will almost certainly bring it about.

On this level as to quality we must take in certain other factors in the world's supply; some of them relatively small, and some very imperfectly known. The Russian crop, for example, is now becoming of considerable importance and is extending rapidly. It is mostly of about American Upland quality. The Brazilian and Peruvian crops are not very large, but the quality of some of them is very good. The Japanese crop is considerable; but the great unknown factor is the Chinese crop, of which there are simply no statistics. It is all used locally or in Japan, and no one can estimate either its actual amount or the possibilities of extension.

The British Cotton Growing Association has done good pioneering work in many centres, and some of these, such as West Africa, are now producing quite considerable crops of good cotton of American type.

FINE COTTON SUPPLY.

Turning now to the next grade, which we may call fine cotton, the bulk of the supply is the Egyptian crop. That has passed through very troublous times since 1909; but though there are certainly better days ahead, it would be a mistake to count on any great or immediate increase of the supply. Ten million kantars* against 7½, the present record, is as much as can be expected, and that not for some years. This means only an increase from 1½ to 2 million American bales, so that from the point of view of the world's supply of cotton as a whole it is trifling. But from the narrower point of view of the supply of fine cotton, it is very important. Such an increase would alter the whole situation for a year or two at least; but it is doubtful whether the increase will come any faster than the demand is growing.

The Sudan is the great hope for a really serious increase of the fine cotton supply. There is almost no limit to the amount that might be produced there, and the quality ought to be better than ordinary Egyptian has been for some years past. But it will be ten or fifteen years yet before the supply can become really large, and that is almost outside the present question.

The British Cotton Growing Association has also done a great deal of pioneer work here and in other parts of Africa, especially Uganda, towards the production of fine cotton. There can be no doubt of its success, but pioneer work is slow and it will take time to open up the country; railways must be built and the trade built up, which again will take years.

But the unknown quantity in this branch of the trade is the American long staple crop. Nobody seems to know why it has not increased in recent years under the temptation of the high prices it has been commanding. Many reasons are given which do not seem altogether convincing, and one cannot help clinging to the hope that there are great possibilities there. But it is for those who know the country to speak of this.

HIGHER GRADES.

Again rising a class, we have the best Egyptian types—Abbassi, Jannovitch, and Sakel—coming in with the Georgia and Carolina cottons of Sea Island type. These two sources of supply seem under ordinary conditions to be able to meet the demand, and there is evidence that the supply of the finer Egyptian cottons only needs proof of demand to increase very rapidly. A few years ago many experts thought it was being increased too fast, but time has not yet proved that true.

Last of all, the finest grades of Sea Island grown in Florida and the West Indies are a class by themselves, and a very small class at that. Fears of over supply have been expressed here too, but prices are still high enough to be remunerative, and there is little fear of the planters being so discouraged as to leave the trade. The demand for the fine yarns made from these high-class cottons is very fickle. A great deal of it for example goes into the lace and curtain trades, and the long-looked-for revival in those trades which might come at any moment with a change of fashion would make a big difference in the demand for Sea Islands.

CONCLUSION.

Now to sum up. There seems every prospect of a marked increase of the cotton supply in the near if not immediate future. Not only so, but the best hopes of increase include a fair proportion of the particular class of cotton which is already of great and is likely to become of predominating interest to Lancashire—namely, fine cotton. But we have not yet seen the limits of the increase of demand. Barring accidents, which, however, are pretty sure to happen, the world's demand for cotton goods is likely to go on increasing, and indeed will probably do so, after a check, even when the accidents do happen. In the long run, on the other hand, the prospects of a great increase in the cotton supplies of the world are fairly certain. We should have cheaper cotton then, though it is not likely that it will ever go back to the level of 15 years ago, when American middling touched 3d.

In the meantime, cotton growing in suitable areas ought to be one of the best paying businesses to be found. Whether through the agency of the British Cotton Growing Association or the enterprise of great private corporations like the Fine Spinners, we would like to see British capital taking its share in the cultivation of the crop which British capital has done so much to manufacture and distribute throughout the world.

INDIA.

India is our largest market, says "The Times", as was pointed out previously, no less than £32,239,298 worth of cotton cloths were exported in 1912 to that country and adjacent markets. In fact, cotton goods maintain their position of preponderance among the imports of manufactured articles. There were imported into India during 1909-10 the following cloths and amounts in millions of yards:—

	Grey. (unbleached).		White. (bleached).
Chadars	3.34	...	.45
Dhutis, larees, and scarves	604.31	...	57.19
Jaconets, including mills	115.48	...	141.93
Drills and jeans	19.1	...	3.66
Sheetings	.65	...	.16
T-cloths and domestics	8.55	...	.01
Longcloth and shirtings	483.54	...	94.31
Printers	.22	...	—
Nainsooks	—	...	166.32
Twills	—	...	2.08
Checks, spots, and stripes	—	...	9.49
Unspecified	1.64	...	17.39
	1,236.83		493.01

Coloured (printed or dyed).

Chandars	.14
Dhutis	28.28
Laris and scarves	43.48
Cambrics, including muslins, mills, and jaconets	82.23
Drills and jeans	14.59
Twills	21.07
Prints and chintz	121.66
Shirtings	75.61
Other sorts	75.77
Millions of yards	462.83

PRODUCTION OF INDIAN MILLS.

The following table shows a comparison between the production of India mills with foreign imports in 1909-10 in millions of yards:—

	Indian.	Foreign.
Grey goods	771.13	1,236.83
White		493.04
Dyed	192.33	462.83

From the trade review of India we learn that there has been some increase in recent years in the output of dhutis, longcloth, and shirtings, but jaconets and cambrics are two important lines which have not been challenged by local manufactures. Indian bleached goods are an almost negligible item, and in dyed goods the disparity is very marked and the qualities are much below the Lancashire standard.

BRITISH EXPORTS.

The following table shows the extent to which the cotton goods of the three main classes are derived from the United Kingdom. The figures are millions of yards:—

	Total.	From United Kingdom.
Unbleached goods ...	1,236.83	1,224.64
Bleached	493.04	483.29
Coloured	462.82	432.87

Great Britain therefore supplies 99 per cent. of the greys, 98 per cent. of the whites, and 93.5 per cent. of the coloured goods. There has not been much difference for years, although the figures are slightly less than those for 1907.

As regards imports into India, we do not at present suffer from much competition. Where competition arises it is in connexion with hosiery, this trade being practically monopolized by Japan and the Continental countries.

India's export trade in cotton cloths is to China (5,283,414 yards), East Africa (19,423,875 yards), Asiatic Turkey (8,634,536 yards), and Aden (8,227,013 yards). Dyed and printed cloths go mainly from India to the Straits, Ceylon, and Persia.

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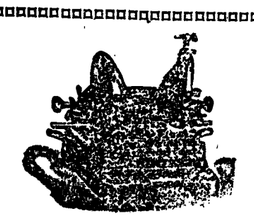

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16, APOLLO ST., FORT

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of PHOTO and DRAWING-MATERIALS PICTURE POST CARDS, CHRISTMAS CARDS, and SHOP FURNITURE CHUBB'S SAFE etc., lying in the shop lately occupied by Messrs. BABAJEE SAKHARAM & Co., Insolvents Situate Opposite the Alexandra Cinematograph Theatre at Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

By order of the Concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction THIS DAY THURSDAY the 16th Inst., at 2 p.m., (S. T.) the remaining Photo and Drawing materials Picture Post Cards, Christmas Cards, Shop furniture, such as chairs, Tables, show cases cupboards, Chubb's safe with stand and etc., in Small lots to suit buyers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER AT GHOGHARI MOHOLLA.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Esmail Haji Abba Halai Memon an insolvent Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. wil sell by public Auction on FRIDAY the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at the shop of the above Insolvent) at Ghoghari Moholla, near Pydhonie a large quantity of assorted size and quality timber.

A deposit of 50 per cent. required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PEARLS.

Under instructions from the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Talukchand Javerchand (Jeweller) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at Their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

The undermentions pearls on WEDNESDAY the 22nd inst., at 3 p. m. (S. T.).

1	String	Pearls	17	Chows	30¼.
1	,,	,,	19	,,	27 13/16
1	,,	,,	20	,,	27
1	,,	,,	21	,,	24 13/16
1	,,	,,	21	,,	23¼
1	,,	,,	21	,,	21¼
1	,,	,,	22	,,	21 3/8
1	,,	,,	22	,,	21
1	,,	,,	23	,,	20 3/8
1	,,	,,	23	,,	18 7/8
2	,,	,,	48	,,	36 7/8
1	,,	,,	24	,,	18¼
2	,,	,,	50	,,	34 5/8
4	,,	,,	112	,,	60 3/8
2	,,	,,	56	,,	30
4	,,	,,	116	,,	57½
2	,,	,,	60	,,	27½
3	,,	,,	96	,,	39¾
6	,,	,,	204	,,	78¼
3	,,	,,	102	,,	36
7	,,	,,	245	,,	79¾

A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MACHINERY ETC OF A THREAD AND TWINE FACTORY AT MORLAND ROAD, BYCULLA.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., Receiver in suit No. 192 of 1913, (Rahimtoolla vs. Habib Dawood) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Morland Road, near Byculla Club, Byculla on THURSDAY the 23rd instant at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.) the following such as wooden and iron chukkers, Bobbin coiling machines, machine for twines, hand cart, rope spindles, lot of scrap Iron, bobbins, coloured yarn, twines, empty casks and furniture such as pieces of Dinning Tables, Writing Desk, Mehta boxes, chairs, gadlas and pillows, office clock, scale with Iron weights lamps etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent required at the time of rate.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KHOJA STREET MANDVI.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Kikabhai Rajabally Nagree, an Insolvent and with the consent of the first mortgagee Khan Bahadur Framji Nusserwanji Sumtook and the second mortgagee Mr. Norrbhoy Esmailjee, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 29th day of November 1913, at 5 p. m. (S. T.) the following landed property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land (together with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon) situate at and fronting Khoja Street without the fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement two hundred and eighty five and three ninths square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collectors old Nos. 434, 434, 2921, New No. 7705 Old Survey Nos. 869, 870 871 and New Survey No. 4327 and bounded on the East by the said Khoja Street, on the West by a sweepers passage on the North by the property of Haroon Suleman and on the South by the property of Borah Mahomed Alibhai and the buildings whereon are assessed by The Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 7306 and street Nos. 234, 236, 238 and 240.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pestonji Rustim and Kola and Co., Attorneys for the said official Assignee or to the undersigned.

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MEETING ADJOURNED FOR POLL.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of Messrs. Treacher and Company, Limited, was held at the registered office of the company, Esplanade-road, Bombay, yesterday afternoon, to consider the question of voluntarily winding up the company and pass a resolution accordingly. The meeting had been convened by the Board, which at present consists of only three gentlemen, namely, Mr. A. M. Tod, (Chairman), Mr. C. V. Mehta and Mr. Dossabhai R. Wadia; the late Chairman, Mr. R. Barlow having gone to England and Mr. R. Paterson Brown having resigned his seat on the Board, on the requisition of the following shareholders:—Dr. Dinshaw B. Master; Mr. Hiraji K. Kola; Mr. Ardeshir E. Dalal, Dr. J. J. Cursetji; Mr. C. M. Mehta, Mr. R. M. Kooka; Mr. S. E. Warden; Mr. F. M. Punthaki; Mr. S. S. Guzdar; Mr. D. S. Dallas; Mr. C. S. Minibeck; Mr. B. H. Thuthi; Mr. F. P. Cooper; Mr. A. J. Cursetji; Mr. S. A. Gujder; Mr. H. P. P. Cooper; Mr. P. P. Cooper; Bai Dhanbai P. Cooper; Mr. H. K. Dalal; Mr. B. H. Warden; Mr. R. C. Nazir; Mr. D. N. J. Wadia and Mr. S. N. Guzdar. There were present at the meeting about seventy-five shareholders, and the Chairman, Mr. Tod presided.

On the notice convening the meeting being read, the Chairman called upon Mr. Hiraji K. Kola to move the resolution of which notice had been given. Mr. Kola moved: "That this company be wound up voluntarily." In support of his proposition, Mr. Kola said many words were not required from him because all that he had to say clearly appeared in the second circular issued to the shareholders on the 22nd August last, which clearly set out the position of the company and also proved that this was the proper time when in the interests of the shareholders the company should be wound up. He said that the figures given in that circular had not been challenged, and even those who opposed the idea of liquidation had not the courage to say that the figures were wrong or misleading. In that circular, the signatories had conclusively shown that if the company were wound up, the shareholders would be getting about Rs. 700, as against Rs. 500, the ruling market rate at present.

Continuing, Mr. Kola said that in a previous circular, the signatories had tried to show that the shareholders would get about Rs. 800 per share and it might, therefore, be argued that within four months they had gone down by Rs. 100, but in this respect he wished to observe that the figure then arrived at was on the assumption that the value of the stock-in-trade as mentioned in the balance-street was correct, but now they had reason to believe that the stock was not worth what it had been stated to be in spite of the assurances given to them by their Chairman that the value was most correctly stated. Besides, the Port Trust bonds had been partially frittered away to the extent of Rs. 45,000 and they had now found that the value of the British Hotel Lane property was much less than it had been stated to be. Having regard to all these circumstances, they took their more sensible and in no way exaggerated figure and believed they would get a little over Rs. 700.

NOT A PARSI MOVEMENT.

Mr. Kola, continuing, remarked that an attempt had been made to say that this was a purely Parsi movement, but he protested very strongly against this unfounded allegation. The proxies that were put in showed that they had commanded half of the Hindu and half of the Mahomedan votes. As to the English votes, it was well-known that most of the Englishmen among the shareholders were not in this country and yet a very respectable number of those residing in this country had given their votes in favour of liquidation, because, being on the spot, they were able to judge the situation for themselves, and (the speaker said) they (the requisitionists) might well congratulate themselves on having secured as many as 67 votes in their favour. Unfortunately these not in Bombay had not given them their votes, but the reason for that was not far to seek. They had not been watching the position of the company and were besides amenable to influence exerted on them by the Directors. He thought that if by a narrow margin of votes—as they required a majority of three-fourths of the total number—the company were not sent into liquidation, the parties, if any, that would be to blame were those shareholders.

DR. MASTER'S ANSWER TO MR. TOD

Dr. Dinshaw B. Master, in seconding the proposition, said that after the lucid explanation by Mr. Kola, he did not wish to take up their time by entering into details, but he wished to refer to one point, namely, the allegation that the agitation was a purely Parsi one. A letter signed by Mr. Tod had been circulated among some of the shareholders, in which it was stated as follows:—"As you are aware there is an attempt on the part of certain Parsi shareholders to force the company into liquidation, and the Directors, in view of the way in which the business is progressing, are particularly anxious to defeat any such action." Dr. Master remarked that the Directors might be justified in taking an active part in opposing the liquidation, but he wished to inform the meeting that at a meeting of shareholders, where the committee had been appointed with him as Chairman, there had been present not only Parsis but also Hindu and Mahomedan shareholders, and therefore Mr. Tod might rest assured that this was not a Parsi agitation. The question had been taken up bodily by Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsis and there were pukka or two European gentlemen also present at the meeting. It was an agitation started by a majority of shareholders, and even if they did not get the requisite three-fourths majority, he thought that after knowing the feelings of so large a number of shareholders, it was not right on the part of the Directors to stand in the way. When they saw a very large majority ranging in, they should give in because it was their duty to respect the feelings of the shareholders.

Dr. Master, continuing, said that for a number of years, their profits had been dwindling and though year after year assurances had been given at the annual meetings that the profits and dividends would be larger, they had seen that except for one year the company had been going downwards. If the shareholders had been receiving handsome dividends, or if there was a prospect of that being so, they were not such fools as to spend their time over work like this. He, therefore, hoped that the Directors would now be good enough to consider the feelings of the majority of shareholders. Having regard to the heavy expenditure involved in connection with their establishments and the keen competition in the trade, he was sanguine that the profits would not be greater, and he therefore appealed to the Directors to join hands and come to some solution, the only one they could come to being to wind up the company.

Dr. Master added that he had heard that they had received a very good offer for their building and he asked them to avail themselves of the opportunity because then they would get a very large round sum. They had, besides, a good reserve fund and if they went into liquidation now, it would not be necessary for them to spend that amount at all. He asked the Directors to be good enough to take into consideration the feelings of the very large number of shareholders in favour of the liquidation.

THE DIRECTORS' VIEW.

Mr. Tod, the Chairman, spoke next. He said he felt that it would be a waste of time to reiterate that they had a very good business, which had temporarily gone down, but which would improve if this agitation quieted down. The agitation had retarded the business and that was the strongest point to be put forward. They had a goodwill which was very valuable; in fact, theirs was known to be the best company on the western shore and he thought that to give that good-will away for nothing was a mistake.

Mr. Tod then referred to a private incident regarding the proxy forms sent out in the name of the Board, though one of the Directors, Mr. Wadia, was against the Board's view in the matter of the liquidation, and said that it was merely a mistake due to the manager following the usual course of sending out the proxy forms in the name of the Board as a whole.

Regarding Mr. Kola's and Dr. Master's remarks with reference to his letter, he said that on the requisition he saw that out of the 24 names every one was that of a Parsi and that was why he had remarked that this was an agitation started by Parsis, and he thought that he was thereby justified in making that statement.

Mr. S. N. Guzdar interposed that that was not an argument. They had to look at the figures. Mr. Kola had given them the number of the votes from each community.

Mr. Tod said he did not know what those figures were.

Continuing his remarks, Mr. Tod said that, regarding the building, it had been said that a very good offer had been made, but so far as the Directors were concerned, he said that no offer had been made. In the circular, the signatories had valued the building at Rs. 5,50,000, but he entertained a higher idea of the value of this building. It would be the only one available among the largest buildings in Bombay and the prominence of the site made the premises very suitable for a bank. Then, it could be used by the High Court people, which would increase the value of the building rather than decrease it. He, therefore, did not believe in giving it away now.

Regarding the stock-in-trade, he could only repeat what had been said before and he assured them that recently he had personally gone through one department and checked it, and the whole of the stock entered as in there had been found to be quite correct. Then the signatories had taken a very sanguine view of what the stock could fetch but they did not realise what kind of stock they had, and he ventured to say that it would be absolutely impossible to get even the cost-price of those goods in an auction sale. All depended therefore on how the stock was realised. He had not challenged the figures because it was his wish not to have an unnecessary discussion in the papers in the interests of the shareholders themselves.

Mr. Tod, continuing, remarked that they had put the expenses of the liquidation at Rs. 12,000 out of which Rs. 5,500 were to go to the liquidators and the remaining Rs. 6,500 spent till the whole process of the liquidation had been gone through. That, he observed, was too optimistic.

Mr. Tod next dealt with the different items in detail, and then said that Mr. Barlow had estimated that, if they had a good and fortunate liquidation, the shareholders would get about Rs. 625 per share as against Rs. 500 and odd, its market price. Personally, he thought this estimate too was a little optimistic unless they had an exceptional sale for their stock. It was, therefore, after all a question of a cash bonus of Rs. 100 per share and for that they proposed that the business which was the oldest on this side of India should be liquidated.

In conclusion, Mr. Tod said their business was a good one, was going on satisfactorily and he did not see any reason why it should not prosper. He, therefore, asked them not to pass the proposition.

VENTURESOME PARSIS.

Mr. A. J. Cursetji, who said he was one of the oldest shareholders, said that if they referred to the old list of shareholders they would find that over 75 per cent. were European shareholders. These had subsequently sold their shares and the Parsis as a venturesome people had purchased them, and to-day on the rolls about seventy per cent. of the shareholders were shown to be Parsis. That was the reason why so many Parsis had signed the requisition.

Regarding the Chairman's remark, that the company was doing good business, he had called for a six-monthly statement in a comparative form with one for the corresponding period of last year, to give them some idea of the increase in their profits so as to enable them to adopt Mr. Tod's view against the liquidation.

Mr. Tod said he regretted he could not furnish such a statement as it was impossible to do so without taking stock.

Dr. Sukhia, who followed, appealed to both the parties to accept the decision gracefully, whatever it might be. He asked the shareholders to accept the position if the Board succeeded so as to enable them to work with unfettered hands to the best of their ability. If the Board lost, he felt sure that no further obstacle would be put in the shareholders' way.

Mr. Tod, on behalf of the Board, said that if they happened to lose, they would receive the decision gracefully.

The proposition was then put to the vote and on a show of hands it was carried by an overwhelming majority, only four voting against it.

A poll was at once demanded and Mr. D. R. Wadia and Mr. H. K. Kola were appointed scrutineers and the meeting was adjourned for the declaration of the poll till to-morrow at 6 p.m.

THE POSITION.

The polling took place immediately and almost all the shareholders who were present voted for the liquidation. Those who held proxies also handed them in. It was stated that the requisitionists had handed in 304 proxies, while those opposing the liquidation held 106 proxies, and it was estimated that about 1,044 had voted for the liquidation and about 325 against the proposal. If that be so, the proposition will be declared "carried" and it will be submitted to the shareholders for confirmation at another extraordinary meeting to be held a week later.

The votes held by the different communities are as under:—Parsis, 825; Europeans, 550; Hindus, 200; and Mahomedans, 60. The voting for the liquidation by proxies is stated to have taken place as under:—Parsis, 751; Europeans, 87; Hindus, 124 and Mahomedans, 34.

AHMEDABAD COLLECTOR'S DURBAR.

MEASURES TO REDUCE HIGH DEATH-RATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 15.

The Collector, Mr. Painter, held his annual durbar in Hathisingh Wady to-day. Over 200 gentlemen were present. In opening the proceedings Mr. Painter congratulated the new Sirdar Kazi Chisto and said that his nomination had given great gratification to the Mahomedans of Gujarat.

He was glad to say that now the agriculturists were able to stand on their legs.

He referred to the double water-tax sanctioned by Government and hoped that the Municipality would be able to make improvements with the aid of the State grant of Rs. 3,37,000 by Government.

He touched on the new Compulsory Vaccination Act—as applied to Ahmedabad, which was the outcome of the mortality being higher than the birth-rate (last year 5,000 births and 10,000 deaths were registered).

Sir Chinubhoy Madhowlal thanked the Bombay Government and the Collector for the grant given to the Municipality for measures to reduce the high mortality among children. He said mothers should be educated in the way to take care of their children.

After this medals were granted to recipients of titles, and swords and puggries to patels, etc,

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

MR. CADELL GRANTED LEAVE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday evening. Sir Fazalbhoy M. Chinoy, Chairman of the Committee presided.

A letter from Mr. P. R. Cadell, was considered, requesting that in the event of Government reappointing him as Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, on his vacating the post of Acting Commissioner in Sind which he would do on the 18th October, he might be granted three months' privilege leave combined with furlough, from the 25th October, or such other date as he would avail himself of it.

The Accountant-General had certified that Mr. Cadell would have completed 20 years 8 months and one day active service on the 25th January, 1914, entitling him to five years two months' furlough, of which he had already taken one year five months and sixteen days, and that he would, therefore, have at his credit on the above date three years, eight months and fourteen days' furlough and was entitled to take one year and nine months' furlough. Mr. Cadell was also entitled to three months' privilege leave from 25th October and it might be combined with the furlough applied for.

The Committee resolved to grant six months' leave to Mr. Cadell, as applied for.

BOYS OUTCLASS GIRLS.

CURIOUS RESULTS OF WELSH EXAMINATIONS.

Some curious facts are contained in the honours list published by the Central Welsh Board, the body in charge of the examination and inspection of Welsh intermediate schools. Boys form 60 per cent. of the honours list—the highest place is taken by a Swansea grammar school boy, the next three places are taken by boys, and twenty of the first thirty places are gained by boys—although there are more girls than boys in the schools.

The highest number of honours gained by any one school has been gained by the Barry County School, six of whose pupils find high places on the list. The South Wales schools have done much better than those of North Wales. Seventy per cent. of the successful honours candidates are from them, Glamorganshire monopolising 40 per cent. of the list. Monmouthshire, Carmarthenshire, and Flintshire have each gained seven places in honours and Carnavonshire and Denbighshire five each. The counties of Merioneth, Montgomery, Brecon, Cardigan, Pembroke, Radnor, and Anglesea have between them gained only eight honours certificates, the last named being the only county not credited with a single place on the list.

In the whole of Wales only three passes at the honours stage have been gained in Welsh and only one in Scripture knowledge.

INDIAN FINANCE.

SURPLUS CASH BALANCES.

STRINGENCY ASCRIBED TO GOVERNMENT'S WITHDRAWAL OF FUNDS.

Our attention has been drawn by a Bombay correspondent to some interesting proceedings at the Bombay Chamber of Commerce at the end of last month, says the "Economist", when Sir William Meyer, the new finance member of the Council, visited the Chamber in order that the Committee might have an opportunity of putting before him their views as to the desirability of utilising for trade purposes the surplus Cash Balances now held in the Treasuries of the Government of India. Sir Charles Armstrong, who put the point of view of the Bombay merchants, ascribed the stringency of money largely to the action of the Indian Government in withdrawing funds from the market, and locking them up in their Treasuries. "We are on the eve," he said, "of what is likely to be season of bumper harvests in India. The Bank rate has already begun to move upwards; there is every indication that unless Government releases its surplus balances for the benefit of trade we shall experience the same stringency as we did last season only in a more acute form."

Sir Charles pointed out that at the end of March the Government balances in India amounted to 29 crores of rupees, as against 18.4 in 1912 and 20.3 in 1911. At the end of August they were 32.2 crores, against 24.6 on July 31, 1912, and 22.7 on the same date in July, 1911, *i.e.*, many millions of rupees above the normal. Fairly easy conditions prevailed up to the withdrawal of the proceeds of the loan; then, however, rates stiffened remarkably; in Calcutta the discount rate was already as high as 6 per cent., and apprehensions of a further rise were entertained in banking circles. The sale of Council remittances, purchased freely under normal conditions, does not really affect the situation, since they are used to finance the export trade. The immediate problem however, is that of Home trade. The internal trade of the country is many times greater than the foreign trade, and it is the Home trader who is now suffering, being unable to finance the supplies of cotton which have accumulated in Bombay as the result of the check on the European demand for cotton produced by the Balkan war.

LOWERING OF DISCOUNT RATE.

Sir Charles argued that since the balance of trade in a year in which a bumper harvest is confidently anticipated is certain to be in India's favour the release of the surplus balances, while doing much to relieve the stringency which is hampering activity in India, need not interfere with the sale of the large amount of the Council remittances already budgeted for. On the contrary, he urged that a lowering of the rate of discount, which would follow on a release of some parts of the surplus now held by the Government would stimulate trade, and enable full market prices to be secured for Indian produce.

ENLARGED BALANCES.

The whole question of the management of the Government balances is being considered (as to which of course, two schools of opinion stand in sharp opposition) by the Royal Commission. Sir William Meyer was able to defend the policy at present pursued against the severe criticism made by Sir Charles Armstrong. He pointed out that in examining the Government balances the Secretary of State's balance at Home must be taken into account, and that when this is done the position is materially changed. Thus on June 1, 1912, when the Indian balances were 27.8 crores of rupees, the Home balances were, roughly, £10½ million, making a total of 43.6 crores; in June, 1911, although the Indian balances stood at only 21.2 crores the Home balances amounted to £19 million, or an aggregate total of 49.7 crores. The enlarged balances in India are mainly due to the Secretary's purchase of silver there, by which the drain of money from India sometimes complained of was, in fact, diminished. Sir William Meyer further said that the Secretary of State "has sold bills as freely, subject, of course, to the necessity of averting a slump in exchange, as the Exchange Bank or other purchasers will take them." While indicating that on the question of general policy the Government of India could not, of course, initiate any new departure in the matter of their currency and reserve arrangements pending the issue by the Royal Commission of their report, the Finance Minister assured the Committee of the Bombay Chamber that the particular point as to which they were concerned—the temporary release of some of the balances for the purpose of facilitating trade—would receive most careful consideration. It is necessary, he said, in the first place to establish clearly the extent to which the tightness of the market is due solely to natural or legitimate causes, distinguished from over-trading and the consequent lock-up of money. The form to be taken by the desired assistance should also be carefully defined. At the same time, Sir William reminded the Chamber that the capacity of the Government to give loans next cold weather was not so large as was often assumed. The Budget brought the balances down to the conventional minimum. A balance for loans depended primarily "on the improvement of actual revenue as compared with Budget estimates."

"AERIAL DERBY."

HAMEL'S VICTORY.

76 MILES AN HOUR.

The race for what has come to be known as the "Aerial Derby"—over a course on the outer circle of London of some 95 miles—was flown on September, 20, and resulted in a victory for Mr. Gustav Hamel, says the "Daily Chronicle."

He was flying in a Morane-Saulnier monoplane with a 80 h.p. Gnome engin. It is essentially a racing machine, having very small wings though its stability is unquestioned—and Mr. Hamel was favourite when the race started. He averaged a speed of 76 miles an hour for the whole distance, and considering that there were many turns in the race and that the airmen had to descend at intervals in order to be observed by the umpires, the maximum he attained could scearcly have been less than 90 miles an hour.

This is a distinguished personal performance, but vastly more important is the high average of excellence reached by the competitors. Eleven of 14 entrants started, of these nine completed the course without mishap, and the slowest machine maintained a speed of 54 miles an hour.

As far as the pilots are concerned—and it is admitted that the pilot is at least as great a factor in success as the machine and the engine—national sentiment is flattered by the fact that the first half-dozen in the race all British—five English and one, Mr. Hawker, Australian. Of the machines, the three British types entered came in second, third, and fourth. The engines were in every case foreign.

MAGNIFICIENT START.

The following table gives the order of starting from Hendou and the result:—

	Machine.	Result.
E. Baumann	Caudron, B.	Did not finish
Pierre Verrier	Henry Farman, B.	9th
Walter L. Brock	Bleriot, M.	7th
B. C. Hucks	Ble lot, M.	6th
F. P. Raynham,	Avro, B.	4th
H. S. Hawker	Sopwith, B.	3rd
Philippe Marty,	Morane Saulnier, M.	8th
Robert Slack	Morane Saulnier, M.	5th
H. Barnwell	Martinsyde, M.	2nd
Lieut. J. C. Porte	Deperdussin, M.	Did not finish
Gustav Hamel	Mcranre-Saulnier, M.	1st

The following table gives the order of starting from Hendon and the result:—

Barnwell's machine was fitted with a 120 h.p. Austro Daimler engine; Porte's, with a 110 h.p. Deperdussin; Hamel's, Hawker's, Hucks's, Raynham's, Verrier's, Brock's (with Gnomes), and Slack's (with Le Rhone), 80 h.p. engines; while Baumann had a 60 h.p. Anzani and Marty a Le Rhone of 50 h.p.

The start was magnificent. Everything went like clockwork. The machines took the air at intervals of a minute, and the celerity with which they got away may be judged when it is said that Mr. Hamel was already out of sight from Hendon was already out of sight from Hendon at 4.15 o'clock. In 15 minutes eleven aeroplanes had started with the punctuality and dispatch of express trains leaving a terminus.

From the point of view of the spectator aerial racing has many defects compared with other kinds of racing. At best you can only see the start or the finish, and the end is a rule so tame—"Eclipse first, the rest nowhere"—that it does not produce a thrill. It was rather different on Saturday, for when the imminent return of the leaders was announced just before 5-30 o'clock, two aeroplanes came into sight almost simultaneously. They were, as one knew later, flown by Mr. Hamel and Mr. Barnwell, and, the leader was moving so fast that the other (which happened to be making at least 72 miles an hour) seemed slow by comparison.

WON BY THREE MINUTES.

At this time there was a vast crowd, not only in the aerodrome, itself, which was probably fuller than at any time in its comparatively brief history, but also distributed over the surrounding country. The event justified its title of "Derby" by attracting a congregation worthy to be compared with that which attend Epsom. The roads to Hendon were so blocked with motor-cars and taxi-cabs and bicycles that people found it more expeditious when a mile away from the aerodrome to get out and join the more fluent steam of pedestrians.

Mr. Hamel was received with a flattering amount of applause when he arrived, and he made the most of it by taking a couple of wide circuits before he landed. Mr. Hawker, the hero of the recent waterplane race, was also loudly cheered. It seems that Mr. Hamel did not pass Mr. Barnwell in the race until Hertford—78½ miles—had been reached, but he beat him by nearly three minutes.

The actual times of the first four were:—

		Speed.
Hamel	1 hour 15min. 49sec.	76 miles.
Barnwell	1 hour 18min. 44sec.	72 miles.
Hawker	1 hour 25min. 44sec.	67 miles.
Raynham	1 hour 26min. 1sec.	66½ miles.

The winner received the "Daily Mail" gold cup and a purse of £200. But in addition to the chief trophy three prizes of £100, £75, and £25, were presented by the distributors of "Shell" motor spirit for a scaled handicap.

In this handicap Mr. Hamel was scratch, and the other machines of great engine power got a small allowance, while the limit was nearly an hour. Mr. Hucks took the first prize, Mr. Barnwell the second, and Mr. Brock the third.

FOOTBALL.

JUNIOR ROVERS' TOURNAMENT

ST. MARY'S "A", 1; BENGAL UNITED, 0

The first semi-final in connection with the Junior Tournament was played yesterday, when the St. Mary's "A" qualified for the final at the expense of the Bengal United. Only one goal was scored during the game, and the United came very near getting through, but play was more in favour of the winners than the margin suggests. The goal was put through a minute before the half time whistle went, from a long shot by Myers at inside left which, as a matter of fact, ought to have been saved. This same player was unfortunate enough to have to leave the field for a time owing to an injury to his leg, but returned shortly.

The result was:—
St. Mary's "A" ..... 1 goal.
Bengal United ..... nil.
Referee:—Bomb. Fortune.

THE RE-PLAYED TIE.

B. ED. SOC., 2; ST. MARY'S "B", 0.

The re-played tie between the Byculla Education Society and St. Mary's "B" came off yesterday morning, kick-off at 7-10. It was again a capital game, but this time the Byculla team proved superior to the tune of two goals. Play was really smart for schoolboys, and strenuous all through. They now meet the Cathedral High School to decide which is to play the St. Mary's "A" in the final.

Result:—
B. Ed. Soc. ..... 2 goals.
St. Mary's "B" ..... nil.
Referee:—Mr. Elliott.

SPRINTING COMPETITION.

On Tuesday at half time the Bengal United and St. Peter's trios ran off in the Sprinting Competition. Although St. Peter's provided the first lad home, the Bengal youths were successful, filling the next three places.

Bengal United ..... 9 pts.
St. Peter's ..... 6 pts.

Yesterday the Byculla Ed. Society met the St. Mary's "B", but the latter had an easy time of it by placing the first three, Downes, Rozario and Mourh finishing very strongly together.

St. Mary's "B" ..... 12 pts.
B. Ed. Soc. ..... 3 pts.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

SECOND SEMI-FINAL.

B. Ed. Soc. v. Cathedral H. S.
Referee:—Mr. Moir.
Results to-date are:—
First Round:—
Bengal United beat St. Peter's, 1—0.
Byculla Ed. Soc. beat St. Mary's, "B", 0—0, 2—0.
Semi-final:—
St. Mary's "A" beat Bengal United, 1—0.

CRICKET IN KARACHI.

MR. CADELL AVERTS A CALAMITY.

KARACHI GYMKHANA *vs.* REST OF KARACHI.

This, match, the last of the season, was played on the Gymkhana ground, Karachi last Thursday. At one time the Gymkhana seemed likely to be badly beaten but after a most exciting finish they just managed to win by 1 wicket, thanks chiefly to a fine innings by Mr. Cadell. Capt. Twiss bowled well for the Gymkhana, whilst for the rest Ghadialli and Green were most successful in the batting line. Captain Twiss, took 9 wickets for 70 runs.

REST OF KARACHI.

P. D. Dastur, c F. G. Travers, b Capt. Twiss	13
Ebrahim Khan, c S. E. West, b Capt. Twiss	1
L. Green, b Capt. Twiss	36
H. M. Dinshaw, b Capt. Twiss	0
B. M. Ghadiali, c F. G. Travers, b Capt Twiss	82
A. Allibhoy, b Capt. Twiss	0
G. M. Dinshaw, c F. G. Travers, b Capt. Twiss	15
D. Judah, c F. G. Travers, b Capt. Twiss	1
D. J. Jagus, b F. G. Travers	6
N. J. Mobed, not out	4
Atmaramshaw, c H. Geary, b Capt. Twiss	7
Extras	6
Total	171

KARACHI GYMKHANA.

H. Geary, b N. J. Mobed	7
F. C. Waite, c Green, b Atmaramshaw	0
S. E. West, c D. J. Jagus, b Atmaramshaw	6
F. G. Travers, b Mobed	3
St. J. L. Oliver, c L. Green, b B. M. Ghadiali	26
P. R. Cadell, not out	62
L. Brachi, c N. J. Mobed, b B. M. Ghadiali	14
Capt. Twiss, b Atmaramshaw	3
G. W. Wilson, l-b-w, b L. Greene	21
K. H. Coxe, b B. M. Ghadiali	13
G. N. Morgan, not out	10
Extras	7
Total for 9 wickets	172

The match for the World's Light-weight Championship between Fred Welsh, the British Champion, and Willie Ritchie, the American champion, which was to have taken place in September is cancelled. The latter suddenly left the town selected for the fight, and the cheque he left as forfeit has been dishonoured.

Joe Jeanette beat Sam Langford on points in a ten round contest.

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All new advertisements or change of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, for the return of rejected communications.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible but as a guarantee of good faith.

NOTICE TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

The Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle" will be glad to receive for publication photographs of topical events or interesting photographs of any kind for publication from both amateur and professional photographers. These will be paid for, if published, according to the value of the photograph for purposes of reproduction; as to which the Editor's opinion will be final. The Editor cannot make himself responsible for the return of such photographs if not used, but, if accompanied by stamps to cover postage, every care will be taken to oblige the sender in this respect. Photographs should be addressed as follows:—

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle,"

Bombay.

Photos.

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTHS.

GREIG.—At 5, Bentick Street, Cavendish Sq., London, on the 13th October, the wife of John Greig, of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, of a daughter.

MONTGOMERY.—October 11th, at Pali Hill, Bombay, to Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Montgomery, a son.

STIFFE.—At Almora, 30th September, the wife of N. C. Stiffe, C.S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ALLSOP—DELMERICK.—At St. Emelien's, Mussoorie, 1st October, by the Revd. Father Smith, James Joseph Whittlesea Allsop, I.C.S., to Jessie Annie, younger daughter of C. S. Delmerick, Opium Department.

WALLERSTEIN—MATTHEWS.—On September 25th, at St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, by Canon the Hon. Edward Lyttelton, and the Ven. Archdeacon Griffith, Colonel Wallerstein King's Own Scottish Borderers, to Ade., widow of Mr. Thomas Bright Matthews of Thorp Arch Hall, Yorks.

DEATHS.

BONNAUD.—At Belvedere House, Raneegunge, 29th September, Ada Bonnaud (nee Bateman), aged 60 years.

BORGES.—14th October, at Yusoof's Buildings, Carnac Road, Rose Mary Borges, the 2nd daughter of the late Joseph and Caroline Borges of Cavel.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Gymkhana Annual Sporting Meeting, 4-30.

Salle Francaise, Thoburn house, Apollo Bandar: "Causerie Sans Sujet." 6-30.

Mails for Mauritius and Madagascar Ports. Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per steamer Pandua will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Saturday, October 18.

Bombay Gymkhana, Annual Sporting Meeting, 4.

Monday, October 20.

Fort Press Company, Annual General Meeting, 7-11 Elphinstone Circle, 3-40.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30. America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

October 16, 1913.

INDIAN BANKING.

The critical period through which the Indian banks of Bombay have been passing recently seems now to be well over, so far as can be judged by appearances and careful enquiry, and it may be useful to consider some of the causes which led to the panic, and what, if any, legislation it may be desirable to press upon Government, in order to protect the interests of the public. We are not among those, of whom there seem to be a good many, who appear to think that there is some radical defect in the commercial character and capacity of Indians which makes them incapable of conducting the business of banking, as it is understood in the Western world, on safe and sound lines. It is true, that the European system of banking is of recent adoption in the Indian community, and that the use of the European banks has been largely confined, until very recently, to a limited class, while the greater bulk of the financial business of the great trading interests of the country has been carried on by, what may be termed, the indigenous system. But that the system of banking which has been found of such indispensable value to the prosperity and progress of the rest of the civilised world is not suitable to this country, is a proposition which, though it has been openly insinuated in many quarters recently, could not, we think, be put forward by any impartial and discriminating observer. On the contray, it is clear that, as education spreads and commerce expands in this country, so must the European system of banking; and, since it is neither possible nor desirable that the business of banking should be the exclusive preserve of European enterprise, it is clear that Indian banks must not only exist and continue, as time goes on, to grow in number, but that they should receive all the encouragement possible from the public. The early progress of banking in England was strewn with disaster, and the caution and discrimination of the public, in as large a degree as the restrictions of the law, is at the present day the safeguard against such disaster. There need not be too much heart-burning, therefore, among Swadeshi enthusiasts, at these early disasters in Indian banking, much as they are to be regretted; nor need it be supposed that they testify to any special moral or mental deficiencies in the Indian business community which make it unsafe to trust them as bankers. On the contrary, the steadiness with which the Indian banks of established repute have withstood the strain of the past few weeks, is a testimony to the intelligence and competence which Indian commercial men, when properly trained and equipped for their business, can bring into the banking world. Indeed, it would be absurd to suppose that it could be otherwise. European banks in India have much to be thankful for in the reliance which they can place upon the assistance of Indians who are directly or indirectly connected with them, and there is no reason why the business acumen, keen intelligence and energy which have carried on the indigenous financial system for centuries should not be applied with success to banking. It is worth while remembering, if any evidence is needed of the sound possibilities of Indian banking, that there has been no instance of a bank of established repute failing and bringing to ruin thousands of people, as has so often been the case in Europe, and even among European-managed banks in India. What we mean is that the recent failures, with, perhaps, one exception, have occurred in the case of banks, an intelligent enquiry into whose conduct would have satisfied any intelligent and cautious depositor, that he would do better to take his money elsewhere. How many failures have there been of European banks where the superficial state of affairs has failed to offer any warning to anyone who took the trouble to enquire, even up to the eve of the crash?

This brings us to the crux of the situation as it exists at present in India. The main safeguard of the public lies, as we have indicated, in their capacity to discriminate between banks that are established on a sound basis and conducted on sound principles and by competent people, and those that are not. This is a lesson that has to be learnt by bitter experience, and in a country that has yet had little experience of the Western banking system, and in which education has as yet made but little headway, the lesson is not likely to be less hardly learnt than elsewhere. But we need not deny that legislation on certain points is desirable, and that the easy confidence which an inexperienced public may be led to repose in an obviously unsound institution makes legislation the more necessary. But such legislation must not be of a discriminating character, as between banks under European and Indian management, nor, will it, we may hope, be of the futile, panicky character put forward by certain critics who seem to be actuated more by a desire to restrict the operations of Indian bankers than to protect the public. There is nothing to be gained by such legislative proposals, for instance, as to lay down who shall, or shall not, call themselves a bank. What is wanted is to make it as sure as possible,—and no legislation can help the public very much more than existing laws,—that people who invite the public to deposit money in their coffers are competent to look after it. There are some directions in which legislation with this end in view may be useful. For instance, we drew attention the other day to a clause in the Articles of the Central Bank of India, which prevents the Directors from carrying on the business of the bank, should its losses amount to three-quarters of their paid-up capital. In such an event, the Directors would be legally bound to put forward a proposal for the voluntary liquidation of the Company. This provides a real safeguard which it would be no hardship to have inserted by law in the Articles of Association of every Company formed to carry on the business of a bank. Another feature of the same Bank is that the Article which governs the management of the Bank, instead of deputing the management wholesale to a Manager or Agents, requires that "the business of the Company shall be carried on and managed by the Board of Directors, with the assistance of an officer to be styled Manager." This fixes responsibility on the Directors and makes them practically legally liable for the position of the institution, and is another wholesome provision which might well be insisted upon by the law in all cases. We give these two instances because they are indicative of the sound principles upon which reputable people who have entered the business of banking in this country voluntarily proceed, and because they are two leading points in regard to which legislation can usefully safeguard the interests of the public. There are other considerations of the question, the discussion of which may be left for a future occasion, but, in the meanwhile, it must be remembered that no law in the world can teach the depositing public intelligence and caution, which, as we said, come by experience, and there is no means that we know of to prevent the conductors of a bank, if they are unscrupulous men and willing to take the risks, from putting the money of depositors to purposes which are not in strict accordance with sound banking usage.

HINDU-MOSLEM CO-OPERATION.

It will be remembered that the All-India Moslem League, at a memorable meeting at Lucknow on the 31st December last, at which His Highness the Aga Khan presided, boldly stepped into line with the Indian National Congress by unanimously adopting, among others, the Resolution to promote "the attainment of a system of self-government suitable to India by bringing about, through constitutional means, a steady reform of the existing system of administration by fostering national unity and public spirit among the people of India." This pronouncement, which took the official classes completely by surprise, marked the first step in the emancipation of the Indian Moslem from the spell of bureaucratic control. Since then Moslem writers and speakers have not hesitated to declare that the Congress and the League now occupy a common platform, and the desire for co-operation among both Moslems and Hindus has gained so much strength that a Mahomedan gentleman has been elected as President of the next session of the Congress at Karachi. Nawab Syed Mahomed is not only a natural leader of his community by virtue of descent from the famous Tippu Sultan, but he is also an accepted leader of the Hindus, who have shown their confidence in, and respect for, him, by electing him as President of the Mahajana Sabha, the most powerful political organisation in Southern India. All these significant indications have, not unnaturally, caused a certain amount of consternation among the advocates of the policy of *divide et impera*, but to the worker in the Indian political field they constitute a welcome message of hope. It is indeed apparent that the Moslems of to-day have discarded their timid teachers of an older day, who had not the insight to discern the common bond uniting the two great communities, and were obsessed with the idea that different religious and social standards constituted an insurmountable bar to mutual co-operation.

That no real national progress is possible without co-operation of all the great Indian communities in all forms of public activity, with a common goal in view, is a principle which has now happily passed beyond the stage of discussion. We are, therefore, glad to see that Mr. Wazir Hassan, the Secretary of the Moslem League, emphasised this at the meeting of the London Indian Association on Monday, reviewing the growth of co-operation between Hindus and Mahomedans. It is an established historical fact that the co-operation commenced from the days of the Mogul Emperors under whom Hindus were admitted into the highest appointments in both the civil and military services. Todar Mall, a Hindu, was Akbar's Finance Minister and Man Sing, another Hindu, was appointed Governor of Moslem Kabul. Instances could be multiplied, but it is sufficient to point out that even in our day, when so much is made by political partisans of so-called fundamental religious, racial and ethnological differences, the great Moslem State of Hyderabad has never hesitated to employ Hindus in the highest offices, Hindus, on several occasions, having occupied the position of Prime Minister. For centuries the Mahomedans in Arabia and Persia have regarded India as the true land of wisdom and the birthplace of philosophy. Numerous Sanskrit works have been translated into Persian, and Moslem literature,—especially folklore and proverbs—display the ethical and political notions of the Hindu in a different dress. Sufiism, again, is but a Moslem adaptation of the Vedanta school of Hindu philosophy. These points of similarity between Hindus and Mahomedans are daily discussed by educated Indians and such discussions tend to cement the two communities into one race for all practical purposes. We do not, however, agree with Mr. Wazir Hassan that it is impossible to dissociate religion from politics. It should be as easy to dissociate religion from politics as it has been, say, to dissociate religion from business. Religion, in the larger sense, may, in an indirect way, enter into politics; but formula and dogma have no place in it, the growth of modern democracy owing very little to the latter. Mr. Wazir Hassan's "Vision Splendid" of a Federal India will doubtless appeal to the Hindu and Moslem alike. The united attack on the "citadel of bureaucratic, despotic rule, with its inevitable abuses" will not fail to meet with vigorous opposition from the system at which it is aimed, and misrepresentations of the whole movement, such as that recently published in "The Times," will have to be reckoned with, but the political progress of the country cannot but receive fresh inspiration and impetus by the accession to its forces of the enlightened and advanced section of the Mahomedan community.

DAY BY DAY.

Bombay Health Officer's Report.

The special features of interest in the Bombay Health Officer's report for the third quarter of this year are a striking reduction in the general mortality (7,096) which was the lowest on record for the third quarter of any year since the appearance of plague in 1896; the unprecedentedly low mortality from phthisis (435); the low mortality from plague (180) which though a trifle higher than in the corresponding quarter of 1912 (161) was the lowest since 1898; the low mortality from small-pox (32)—slightly higher than in the third quarter of 1906 (24) but lower than in that of any other year since 1907; the decreased mortality from cholera (26) which was the lowest since 1903 with the exception of 1905 (17) and 1908 ((10); and a further decline, though not very considerable, in the number of births registered.

Plague.

Plague was sporadic during the quarter and was of the mildest incidence since 1898, excepting, however, 1912. The total number of rats caught was 1,34,602, exceeding the number of the corresponding quarter by 18,498. Out of 25,230 dead rats examined 749 were found infected as against 514 during the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

Small-Pox and Cholera.

Forty-six attacks and 32 deaths from small-pox were recorded during the quarter against 73 attacks and 64 deaths in the corresponding quarter of 1912: the number of attacks registered—including 3 imported cases, 2 from Poona and 1 from Duman-was 24 in July, 16 in August, and 6 in September (including 2 cases imported from Calcutta among Mahomedan pilgrims). Seven deaths from small-pox occurred among children under 1 year during the quarter. Of these 2 were vaccinated at their native places and the remaining 5 were *not* vaccinated. Two of the deaths occurred in July, 3 in August and 2 in September. Among Mahomedan pilgrims proceeding to the Haj, 78 were primarily vaccinated—44 males and 34 females, and 8,601 were revaccinated—6,2929 males and 1,672 females. The number of deaths from cholera was 26 during the quarter against 12 in the preceding quarter and 462 in the corresponding quarter of 1912. 39 cholera cases were registered during the quarter against 597 in the same quarter of 1912; 12 in July including 2 cases imported from Cutch and Thana, 14 in August incuding 1 case imported from Poona, and 13 in September incuding 1 each from the Harbour, from Mangrol, Calicut and Manmad.

Campaign against Malaria.

Ati-malarial measures were continued during the quarter—inspection of wells, tanks, cisterns, etc., and action to close or fill them in. As a result of this 150 wells were hermetically covered with or without trap-doors and pumps and 24 were filled in. 108 wells were reported to the Standing Committee for according their approval to further action being taken against the respective owners under Section 381 of the Municipal Act, to cover or fill in their wells. 240 notices under Section 381 of the Act were issued and served on the owners. 107 prosecutions were instituted against the parties for non-compliance with the requisitions of this Department made in respect of their wells, tanks, etc. We are told that anti-malarial measures are being vigorously pursued and it is hoped that with the amendment of Section 381 of the Municipaity Act which has just been passed by the Legislative Council rapid progress wil be made in the campaign against malaria.

Surat Municipality.

Considerable dissatisfaction seems to exist in the Surat Municipality in regard to the excessive paternal interest which the Collector of the District takes in the management of its affairs. Two years ago, the Collector ceased to be the official Chairman of the Municipality, but he appears since to have been in the habit occasionally of behaving as though the Municipality were still subject to his official control. No little offence, we are told, has been caused by a notice convening a meeting of the Municipality for Saturday next, which runs as follows:—

NOTICE

Is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the Surat City Municipality will be held in the Municipal Hall, on Saturday the 18th October 1913, at 5-30 p.m. to consider the following business:—

Letter from the Collector of Surat No. Munl. 45, dated 29th September 1913 requiring to consider the following questions:—

*(1) Arrangements for effectual control of stray cattle.

(2) Necessity for an adequate staff for that purpose.

(3) Closing of city gates against cattle between sunset and sunrise.

(4) Introduction of a system of rewards for the capture and impounding of stray cattle.

By order

A. M. GANDHI.

Chief Officer, Surat City Municipality.
Municipal Office, Surat, Oct. 10th 1913.

**N. B.*—The Collector and District Superintendent of Police will be present at the time of discussion of these points.

The footnote certainly seems extraordinary, and the expression "requiring to consider" is somewhat arbitary.

Delhi's Retail Trade.

A Delhi correspondent informs us that, as was to be expected, the retail trade of that city is advancing by leaps and bounds. The mofussil purchaser from the United Provinces from Benares upwards, from the Punjab as a whole, and even from Rajputana, has already commenced sending his orders to the shops which are the first in the field, thus saving time and freight expenses from Bombay or Calcutta. The first-comers are certain to derive all the benefit inseparable from feeble competition. A couple of years ago there was not a single European retail establishment in Delhi except a solitary firm of tailors, but, now, owing to the transfer of the capital, several Calcutta and Bombay, firms have already started branches and hope to be in the full swing of business shortly. Quite apart from the Government official, of whom there will necessarily be a large colonoy in the new capital, the provinces mentioned above are sure to form, in the near future, a very lucrative market for the enterprising tradesmen who take time by the forelock and settle in Delhi now.

The King's English in India.

Sir Arnold White, the Chief Justice of Madras, made some timely observations the other night at the Law Dinner held in that city, urging upon the advocates of the Court "to be the custodians of the King's English and upholders of the purity and dignity of the English language." His Lordship said:

When he first came to this country he was rather struck by the constant use of certain forms of abbreviations in forensic language which seemed to him to be unnecessary, and which he could not help describing as vulgarisms. One constantly heard of a reference to M. P. He was credibly informed that it meant a "miscellaneous petition." But it might just as well be a Member of Parliament. Some years ago he recalled to mind that when reference was made to Q. B. D. in the Court of Lord Coleridge, that judge took objection to it and pleaded ignorance as to what it meant. It seemed to him that to say Queen's Bench Division was more consonant with the dignity and occasion on which it was used. They very seldom heard of "paragraphs" in this country. It was "para" which might mean paralytic or parasite or parallelogram. He was perfectly aware that the lawyers were not the only or chief sinners in that respect. He had heard the word "para" in the mouth of a member of a Council and he was not sure that he had not heard the word from the mouth of a Viceroy, but, nevertheless, he protested against it. He thought that the advocates of Madras might set a good example in that respect to the whole of India. Another word to which he objected was "pronotes" when what was meant was promissory notes.

In these days of lax speech and lax-writing, of Esperanto and spelling "reform" fase, Sir Arnold White's stand against the spread of current colloquial vulgarisims is greatly to be commended.

China Salt Gabelle.

Apropos of the Reuter message, yesterday, regarding the re-organisation of the Chinese Salt Gabelle, it may not be generally known that the system of raising revenue on Salt Mines is not confined to India or China. The most famous "Salt Gabelle" was levied in France in bygone times and abolished at the Revolution. As will be remembered, the Chinese Government lately obtained a European loan with their salt tax as security, and it was in consequence of the difficulty the Foreign Governments had in getting their debt obligations discharged, and also with a view to reorganise the Salt Gabelle that an Indian officer with exceptional experience of this branch of revenue, Sir Richard Dane, was some time ago appointed as Inspector-General of the Chinese Salt Revenue. A few weeks ago Reuter stated that Sir Richard Dane had protested to the representatives of the Powers that the Chinese officials were placing obstacles in his way, but the latest telegram shows there has since been a noticeable improvement in this direction.

B.-N. RAILWAY WASHAWAYS.

TRANSHIPMENT NOT POSSIBLE FOR SEVERAL DAYS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KHURDA ROAD, Oct. 15.

The Traffic Superintendent, Khurda Road, wires:—

Details of the breaches on the East Coast section of the B.-N. Railway are as follows: Between Ichhapuram and Sompeta the line is completely breached for two-thirds of a mile, from mile 392/9 to 393/1, and a 12-foot masonry bridge at mile 398/23 has also been washed away. Minor breaches also occurred but have since been repaired. At mile 397/18, between Sompeta and Baruva, a minor breach occurred but has since been repaired. Between Baruva and Handara Road, at mile 408/2, a 20-foot concrete arch bridge was washed away. Between Palasa and Nanpada minor breaches occurred in five places, but are expected to be repaired by this evening.

Transhipment of mails and passengers between miles 392/9 and 408/2 will not be possible for about five or six days yet.

WOMEN'S MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

AWARD OF EIGHTEEN BY LADY HARDINGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 15.

A communique states:—Her Excellency Lady Hardinge has decided to award at once eighteen scholarships of Rs. 30 a month each, to lady students who may be expected to pass the intermediate standard in 1915, and who will then enter the Medical College which it is Her Excellency's intention to open at Delhi.

Local Governments will be asked to award the scholarships allotted for the different Provinces.

VOLTURNO SURVIVORS.

NO TRACE OF MISSING BOATS.

SMOKER'S ALLEGED NEGLIGENCE.

LIGHTED CIGARETTE END CAUSES FIRE.

CAPTAIN'S ACCOUNT OF THE DISASTER.

ABSORBING NARRATIVE OF HEROIC EFFORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The Volturno's cook has arrived in the La Touraine at Havre. He says the fire was caused by a careless smoker throwing a lighted cigarette down the hold.

HAVRE, Oct. 15.

Many survivors conveyed by the La Touraine were too terrified to come on deck though they were told they had reached land. The emigrants behaved excellently. Many lives were lost owing to the passengers jumping overboard at night in the hope that they would reach the liners.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The Campania wirelesses that she steamed round the Volturno on Sunday afternoon. The latter's hull was sound. She was making a knot an hour and was liable to float indefinitely. The Campania made a careful search for the missing boats but without avail. Another liner also made a fruitless search.

CAPTAIN INCH'S NARRATIVE.

A SERIES OF EXPLOSIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Captain Inch, of the Volturno, in a wireless message, gave the following account of the disaster:—

"At 6-50, on the morning of October 9th, in Lat. 49.12 North, Long. 34.51 W. a fire was reported in hold No. 1 by the Chief Officer.

"At 6-55 a.m. the flames were burning through the hatches of hold setting fire to the forecastle and all deck fittings. I slowed the ship down and kept her before the wind, to enable us to put the steam extinguishers into operation and also three fire houses from the deck. The flames were gaining rapidly. They reached the height of the foremast light and imprisoned the watch below, who were burned to death. A series of explosions now occurred, wrecking the saloon and hospital amidships, and damaging the compass and steering gear. I gave orders to get help by wireless as soon as the flames burnt the hatches.

A BUNKER ABLAZE.

"I ordered no more boats to be sent off as I heard the Carmania was coming up. Life-belts were served out to the passengers who were now more calm. At 9 in the morning, a bunker was discovered ablaze. It being impossible to extinguish the fire there on account of the gases, the watertight doors were closed and water was poured down on the fire, which, however, was gaining.

RESCUE VESSELS ARRIVE.

"The Carmania arrived at 11, and lowered a boat which could not reach my ship owing to the high seas. I asked the Carmania to search for boat No. 2. The Seydlitz arrived and lowered boats which could not reach us. The Carmania returned at 3 in the afternoon. She tried to reach us with life-rafts. All drifted past the bow too far away to secure. By dusk several steamers arrived. The Kroonland's boats made four attempts to get alongside, but they were always swept off. At 9-30 saloon and chart house were in flames and deck and bridge and all beore funnels were blazing fiercely. Pumps and dynamo stopped owing to the lack of steam.

BOATS PROVISIONED AND SWUNG OUT.

"It being seemingly impossible to save the ship, I had boats provisioned and swung out. The ship was rolling heavily. Boats No. 13 and No. 5 were smashed, but No. 2 was lowered into the water with the cabin passengers and stewards, in charge of the Chief Officer, Mr. Miller. This boat capsized, the occupants being thrown into the water. She afterwards righted herself, and several of the crew re-entered her, the Chief Officer among them. Boat No. 6 was lowered and got safely away filled with the steerage passengers in charge of the fourth officer, Mr. Langsell. Boat N. 7 was being lowered when she was caught under the stern and completely wrecked. In the meantime, the Chief Engineer, two seamen and myself fought the fire and apparently subdued the flames.

"The Marconi operators were working with accumulators till 11, when the machine on the brigde blew up. Several boats were lying off which induced some of the passengers to jump. They were rescued.

WIRELESS OPERATIONS SUSPENDED.

At midnight the weather was overcast and squally and the operations were suspended owing to the darkness. The fire, meanwhile had worked through the women's steerage to the after end of the ship, but we kept the knowledge of this from the passengers who were quiet for the rest of the night.

The Chief Engineer, the Marconi operators, the seamen and myself spent the night making small rafts. The last fire broke out before daylight. 5-15 in the morning the first boat arrived alongside. The weather and sea had moderated which enabled us to embark the passengers quickly. The passengers behaved in the most orderly manner. There was no panic. The women broke down and cried when help was alongside. All were off the ship at 8 in the morning. I searched the ship myself and found no one on board, so I decided to abandon her as No. 3 hatch was well alight. So with the remainder of the crew I embarked on the Kroonland. Nothing has been heard of the two missing boats."

BRITISH CABINET.

MEETING TO DISCUSS IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The forthcoming meeting of the Cabinet is regarded as the most important of recent years. Elaborate precautions have been taken against attacks by Suffragettes. The Ministers are expected to deal with the Irish problem, the Land Campaign question and the question of the Lord Chief Justiceship.

KHAROR BEGAR CASE.

DEFENCE WITNESSES EXAMINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MULTAN, Oct. 15.

The commission yesterday asked the defence if they wished to summon any witnesses. The defence, not wanting to produce any, the commission called seven witnesses, who had appeared either for the police in the original case before the Additional and District Magistrate, or before the Deputy Inspector-General who had held an investigation in the case. Three of them were examined to-day.

Head Constable Sardar Mahomed stated that he had inspected only the broken hinge of the door of Shahna's house, where the burglary is said to have taken place, and nothing else. He could not explain why the *paolis* had obstructed the house search. Shahna's wife was present but he did not take her statement as he believed that burglary had occurred. He took no statement from anyone. The sub-inspector took Shahna's statement. He put down the names of two *paolis* who were suspected in connection with the burglary as bad characters. On the Zemindar's statement they were not entered as bad characters under No. 110, Criminal Procedure Code, nor were their houses ever searched previously.

The next witness, Mahomed Nawaz, constable, could not explain why the *paolis* had resisted the search. No policemen had sticks nor did any of them strike the *paolis* with sticks, but some may have used their fists.

After another witness, Bishen Singh, Sub-Inspector, had been examined, Shah Mahomed Sufaidposh, who is said to have joined in the investigation into the burglary in Shahna's house, was examined for the prosecution. He stated that he had prepared a plan of Shahna's house under orders from the Superintendent of Police. The cowshed in which Shahna is said to have slept was opposite the room that was said to have been broken into, and not by its side as shown by Sub-Inspector Mahomed Sarwar.

The commission then asked the Deputy Superintendent and sub-inspector some further questions.

HOWRAH COCAINE RAID.

SENSATIONAL STATEMENT BY ACCUSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 15.

The Howrah Police have raided a cocaine den at Gholadanga and arrested a Peshawari named Abdul Gunny, and a Bengali named Aundy, who had in their possession two phials of cocaine and one hundred packets of the drug.

Abdul, who is reported to have made a sensational statement, has been liberated on bail, but the second accused has been remanded in custody.

The house that was raided had only been occupied 3 days.

CAWNPORE PEACE.

"UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION."

DIFFICULT SITUATION TIDED OVER.

PRISONERS "GENEROUSLY" TREATED.

ANGLO-INDIAN WAIL FROM CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Oct. 15.

The visit of His Excellency the Viceroy and the release of prisoners and orders regarding the putting up of an arcade as an extension of the Machhli Bazar mosque over the ground occupied by the demolished portion of the mosque are events which have naturally given universal satisfaction.

The Mahomedan leaders point out that those among the community who are not thoroughly satisfied with the compromise do not take into account the events of 3rd August last and the difficult situation created by these events, including the pronouncements of Sir James Meston.

The prominent members of the European commercial community regard the settlement as eminently satisfactory isasmuch as the views of the local Improvement Trust has been upheld and the footpath maintained. The local authorities had no objection to any overhead structure such as the one that has now been allowed. As regards the withdrawal of the cases, their views seem to be that Govenment has been very generous in its dealing with the accused persons.

The local Hindus, while they are glad that the matter which had created no end of sensation has been disposed of in a manner which has proved satisfactory to the Mahomedans, contrast the attitude of Government in the Ajodhia case and express the hope that those suffering imprisonment on account of their participation in the Ajodhia riots will also be released.

His Excellency and party left Cawnpore at 3 p.m. yesterday.

AN ALLAHABAD SUGGESTION.

WHY NOT RELEASE AJODHIA RIOTERS?

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 14.

The "Leader" commenting on the result of the Cawnpore affair says:—"We should be the last to raise an objection against the concession that has been made to the feeling of our Mahomedan countrymen, but we cannot help remarking on the manner in which the last act was performed." The paper then goes on to beseech the Viceroy to give kind thought to the Ajodhia rioters and release the prisoners who were convicted for the recent cow-killing riots there. It says that 'religious motives cannot always stand the test of reason. This is equally true of Mahomedans as of Hindus. It is as applicable to Ajodhia as to Cawnpore, it holds good alike in the case of the portion of the mosque and of life of the cow."

LOCAL MOSLEMS RESPONSIBLE.

The "Pioneer" says:—"Government is be congratulated on the solution that has been arrived at. One sentence of the Viceroy's reply may be quoted as showing how entirely the local Mahomedan public was responsible for the turn that events took. We trust that this lesson will be carried to the extremes of the wide circle ruffled by the recent waves of agitation."

HONOURABLE TO BOTH PARTIES.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Referring to the Cawnpore Mosque settlement the "Indian Daily Telegraph" congratulates the Viceroy on the statesmanlike view taken of the situation and says: "The fact that the release of the prisoners is unconditional adds appreciably to the character of the Viceroy's action." It thinks the solution arrived at is honourable alike to Government and Mahomedans and regrets that Sir James Meston could not himself have reached a settlement when the opportunity offered.

CONFLICTING PRESS COMMENTS.

EXTRAORDINARY SITUATION CREATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 15.

The morning papers publish comments on Lord Hardinge's action regarding the Cawnpore mosque question. In the course of a long leader, the "Statesman" says: "The attitude thus adopted has been openly abandoned by the Viceroy and he would be a bold man who would venture to predict the result of the action of Lord Hardinge on the future of British Administration in India. There is every desire on the part of European officials and the non-official community in this country to respect the religious beliefs and traditions of the Mahomedans. The disappointment of the Moslem population of Eastern Bengal when the pledges given them by British officials that the partition would never be annulled was broken, evoked profound sympathy among the Europeans in India who were acquainted with the facts. In that case, Lord Hardinge threw over his officials to the detriment of the Mahomedans. In the present case, he has reversed the policy of one of the most brilliant members of the Civil Service in order to allay Moslem agitation. The moral which is likely to be deduced from these two notable events is obvious and the ultimate consequences of the lesson thus afforded may prove of the utmost gravity. If Lord Hardinge considered that the attitude of the Government of the United Provinces towards the Cawnpore demands was unjustifiable, he might have intervened diplomatically and effect a settlement before the situation had become acute. But his action at the present juncture creates one of the most extraordinary situations which have marked the history of British rule in India."

ELEMENTARY SIGN OF STRENGTH.

The "Indian Daily News" observes: "The sudden visit of the Viceroy to Cawnpore over the mosque question is one of the first attempts in India to meet a critical situation by personal treatment and Lord Hardinge is to be congratulated on seeing into things for himself. Lord Hardinge will hear from his military and other ignorant friends that he has been "weak" and that it is a great mistake in India to show weakness. Nothing is further from the truth. It is the weak man who refuses to learn, who talks of force and of never giving way. The strong man enquires and if he is wrong admits it and to admit that you are in the wrong is an elementary sign of strength. The result will be an enormous revulsion of feeling among the Mahomedans and an increase in their feeling of loyalty to the Crown, because they see that they can get redress after all. To have continued the proceedings would have led to ten years' ill-feeling at the end of which something of the sort that Lord Hardinge has done to-day would have to come, and so ten years of ill-will and disaffection on the part of the Mahomedan subjects of India has been avoided. Lord Hardinge has justified his position as a ruler of men and as an Englishman—a species almost extinct in India. The Mahomedans, we think Lord Hardinge will find, will not be ungrateful."

"HIGHER STATESMANSHIP."

The "A. B. Patrika" says: "We congradulate our Mahomedan brethren on the grand result of their agitation in this connection. As for Lord Hardinge, this act on his part shows not only his generous heart but also his highest statesmanship. We might as well give out here that we had it from more than one authentic source that His Excellency had grown very uneasy and perturbed at heart over this unfortunate Cawnpore embroglio and that he was for making up matters at once, but the reactionary elements around him were trying their best to thwart His Excellency's noble intention. Now that it has come out triumphant, we hope it will be uniformly in evidence whenever necessary, irrespective of the party or the community to be benefited thereby and regardless of the howlings of the Anglo-Indian extremists."

AN ACT OF JUSTICE.

The "Bengalee" observes: "We know the stuff Lord Hardinge is made of and we already anticipated what his visit to Cawnpore meant. His Excellency must have watched with anxious solicitude the unfortunate developments at Cawnpore and has finally interposed with his own forceful personality to save the situation. It requires courage of a high order to publicly recognise and redress a grievance, and the moral equipment of the present head of the Administration does not fall short of such heroic self-assertion in times of need. All's well that ends well; and this latest act of justice and conciliation will forge another link of the golden chain which already binds Lord Hardinge to the hearts of his beloved Indian people."

"GREATER BLOW THAN MAIWAND."

Commenting on the Cawnpore Mosque settlement, the "Englishman" says:—

"It would perhaps not be fair to hold the Viceroy personally responsible for what might prove to be a greater blow to British prestige in India than was the disaster at Maiwand. There is good reason to believe that Lord Crewe is as accustomed to dictate to the Government of India, as was Lord Morley. The Viceroy, therefore, might either have been fortified by the advice of his Council, or acting under instructions from the Secretary of State. At the same time he has made the mistake of personally associating himself with the release of the alleged rioters, and with the other concessions. If in future it is said that Lord Hardinge, was responsible for giving a tremendous impetus to Mahomedan agitation in India, he will only have himself to blame. Sir James Meston, will return to his province with less prestige than the meanest of the advocates who waited upon the Viceroy on Tuesday. It would be better for him resign than to face the indignities to which he will now be subjected, and unfortunately the loss of prestige will not be confined to one Lieutenant-Governor. News of what has been done in Cawnpore has moved in startling fashion that Government trembles before violence. The revocation of the Partition pointed that way, and now we are absolutely sure of it. That is a fine belief to get into the heads of the people of the country where the multitudes are densely ignorant and a number of educated ones desire to set up a Government of their own. We now have more agitations, more violence and still less respect for law and order."

ACT OF DIPLOMACY.

"Capital" thinks it difficult to say whether this concession to public agitaton will have the desired effect of permanently pacifying Mahomedans. For many reasons it has its doubts. The act was one of diplomacy rather than statesmanship, and the consequences may not be exactly what Lord Hardinge expects.

The "Empire" doubts whether history will acknowledge the correctness of reversal of decision of one of the most level-headed and fair-minded civilians who have ever given service to this Empire.

"CANE AND JAM" AGAIN.

LAHORE, Oct. 15.

Commenting on the settlement of the Cawnpore Mosque affair the "Civil and Military Gazette" observes:—

The dropping of the cases at this stage is liable to be read as a sign of weakness such as caused Government policy of late years to be described as a "policy of cane and jam," and jam distributed to those who deserve to be caned. If clemency had to come, it could have come when the law had been fully vindicated. Then again, we cannot think that the intervention of the Viceroy in a matter of this kind is altogether prudent. It may establish an unfortunate precedent. Provincial Governors ought to be left to manage the affairs of their own provinces with as little interference as possible from the Governor-General in Council or otherwise.

JUDICIOUS COMPROMISE.

Referring to the Cawnpore Mosque affair, the "Tribune" writes:—

His Excellency has taken altogether a generous view of the position and effected a compromise, which, while satisfying Mahomedans, does not appear as having yielded to their clamour. At one time a compromise was liable to cause a mistaken impression but now the situation has greatly alterd, some of the men who took part in rousing the feelings of the mob having now been brought to reason, and there has been practically peace in the community. The withdrawal of the riot cases is a measure of clemency, fully deserved by those unhappy men who got mixed up in the crowd.

CHANCE FOR WISER LEADERS.

MADRAS, Oct. 15.

The "Madras Mail" writes:—

"We trust that the announcement made by the Viceroy at Cawnpore closes the painful episode which has so agitated Mahomedan circles in India. We entirely approve of the action taken so far as the dupes of the agitators are concerned, and in view of the circumstances we are not disposed to question even the extension of clemency to the agitators themselves. But we hope that no one among the less responsible of the new leaders of Mahomedan opinion, whom recent events have brought into temporary prominence, will fall into the error of confusing clemency with a weak concession to the outrage. With the settlement of this matter there should be a better chance of those wiser leaders, to whom their community and India owes so much, making themselves heard again.

BOMBAY MOSLEMS' MESSAGE.

POONA, Oct. 15.

The following telegram has been sent by the Hon. Mr. Moulvi Raffuddin Ahmad, Honorary Secretary, Bombay Presidency Moslem League, to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

The Council of the Bombay Presidency Moslem League offers its cordial thanks to Your Excellency for the great magnanimity and wisdom shown by you in the solution of the Cawnpore Mosque dispute. The Council feels convinced that Your Excellency's clemency, so far from being mistaken for weakness, will always be considered as indisputable evidence of the strength and justice of British rule. Your Excellency's action has won the hearts of the Mahomedans of India and deepened and strengthened their devotion to the British Throne, for which future generations will bless your name.

L. G. WILL NOT RESIGN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Oct. 15.

There is no foundation for the suggestion that has been made in various quarters, that the decision of Lord Hardinge might involve the resignation of Sir James Meston, who is away in England at present. It is understood that Sir James Meston, prior to his departure for England, was sounded by the Government of India on the subject, and he made it clear that as long as there was no complete reversal of his policy he would have no objection to a compromise such as the one now made. Had his policy been completely reversed and the demolished portion of the mosque rebuilt, as it stood before the 1st July, there cannot be any doubt that Sir James Meston would not have returned to India.

SIMLA OPINION DIVIDED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 15.

A large number of telegrams reached the Viceroy's Camp from all parts of India expressing Moslem gratitude and loyalty to the Viceroy.

In Simla, however, opinion continues sharply divided.

"MADRAS TIMES" IN COURT.

A. S. R. S. CLAIM DAMAGES FOR ALLEGED LIBEL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 15.

The suit brought by Mr. C. H. Rogers, General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, to recover the sum of Rs. 15,000 as damages from the "Madras Times" in connection with an article published in the columns of that paper dated the 13th April last, came on for settlement of issues yesterday before Justice Wallis. The following issues were framed by His Lordship:—(1) Whether the words complained of were fair comment, (2) whether the allegations of the fact were true in substance and in fact and (3) what damages, if any, is the plaintiff entitled to.

COLLIERY FIRE.

HOLOCAUST OF 485 ENTOMBED.

NO HOPE OF RESCUE.

TERRIFIC PRECURSOR OF EXPLOSION.

HEROIC RESCUE WORK.

FIRE STILL RAGING.

Details of the Cardiff colliery disaster describe an appalling catastrophe.

While 491 men were in the mine a terrific explosion, occurred, followed by an outbreak of fire.

Up to last night 446 had been rescued and 485 were still missing with little hope of their being saved.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The Cardiff explosion caused a terrific vibration and startled the neighbourhood which well knew it was the signal of disaster. A man standing on the surface twenty yards from the shaft had his head blown off.

The first rescue party was headed by Mr. Shaw, the general manager of the mine. The rescued men were taken to the adjoining building. They presented a pitiable appearance, many suffering from burns and shock. The most serious cases were conveyed to the hospital at Cardiff. Throughout the day scenes of agonising suspense were witnessed. Rescue teams came from far and wide and included men who have already won the King's medal for bravery. The majority of the rescued men were found huddled together in a spot where there was fair ventilation.

The rescuers worked most heroically, fighting their way through the debrie and after-damp.

ENTOMBED MEN CUT OFF BY FIRE.

LATER.

The explosion appears to be developing. It is an awful calamity. The official statement says that 931 men descended the mine. The explosion was on the west side of the pit and was followed by an outbreak of fire. The 420 men entombed on the west side have been cut off by the fire. Those on the east side have been brought up, including ten bodies. Some of the injured are in a terrible condition.

485 MEN MISSING.

The Government Mine Inspector says it is impossible to save anyone till the fire has been extinguished. The position to-night is that 446 men have been rescued and 485 are still missing. The fire is still raging and there is little hope that any are alive.

HOPE OF RESCUE ABANDONED.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The rescuers have only succeeded in penetrating fifty yards in the workings, while most of the entombed men are two miles further in. Hope has been practically abandoned. One woman has lost her husband, three brothers and four sons.

ROYAL SYMPATHY.

The King has telegraphed:—"The Queen and I are appalled at the terrible disaster. I deeply sympathise with the families in the loss of their dear ones."

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Rescue parties in the mine disaster worked most heroically all the evening. It was announced at midnight that they were mastering the flames. At one o'clock, this morning, twenty men were found alive behind the fallen roof.

ROYAL WEDDING.

GLITTERING ARRAY OF PRESENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The display of the wedding presents to Prince Arthur of Connaught and his bride is a most glittering scene. They include presents from every Royal personage in England and Britishers of all classes and from the Dominions.

PRINCE ARTHUR A. K. T.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Prince Arthur of Connaught has been promoted to be Major.

Prince Arthur of Connaught has been created a Knight of the Thistle.

FRENCH GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CHANTALLY, Oct. 15.

Duncan has won the French Open Golf Championship with a card of 304.

In the Open French Golf Championship Braid was second with 307, and Sherlock third with 309.

MORE TROUBLE IN BALKANS.

DARDANELLES TO BE CLOSED.

GREEK RAID FEARED.

EXPULSION OF GREEKS PROPOSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VIENNA, Oct. 15.

The "Subslavische Korrespondenz" publishes a telegram from Salonika, stating that a sanguinary fight took place between Greek and Turkish troops near Xanthi in which the Greeks drove back the Turks and occupied Kojumkeui.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 15.

The Government, fearing a sudden Greek raid, has decided to close the Dardanelles, except for two hours daily. It is believed that the expulsion of Greek subjects from Constantinople is contemplated in the event of further provocation by the Greek Government and the Press.

THE CESAREWITCH.

PROBABLE STARTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The following are the probable starters in the Cesarewitch with jockeys:—

Rivoli	F. Wootton.
Lavaine	Walley.
King Midas	F. Templeman.
Warlisham	R. Crisp.
Fantasio	Walter Griggs.
Wagstaff	Piper.
Night Hawk	Wheatley.
Absolute	Jelliss.
Fiz Yama	Herbert.
Mistinguette	Clout.
Dalmatian	Foy.
Grave Greek	Calder..
Himan	Smuth.
The Guller	Ledson.
Augur	Marsh.
Candytuft	Cooper.
Annecy	W. Beasley.
Auctioneering	Buckley.
Winthorpe	Patman.
Charlton	Ringstead.
Pearl Diver	Prout.
Farakabad	Huxley.
Kingsborough	Plant.
Codetta	T. Clark.

The Bridge of Sighs is doubtful.

The following is the betting on the Cesarewitch.—3 to 1 against Fantasio, and Wagstaff; 10 to 1 Night Hawk; 100 to 9 Annecy; 13 to 1 Grave Greek; 100 to 7 Rivoli; 25 to 1 Mistinguette; 100 to 3 The Guller and Dalmatian; 40 to 1 Farakabad.

MISSING HERR DIESEL.

FINANCIAL COLLAPSE DUE TO SPECULATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MUNICH, Oct. 15.

At a meeting of the creditors of the late Herr Rudolf Diesel, it was stated that his liabilities amounted to half a million marks and that he had no assets save the furniture in his residence. The Chairman said the inventor's financial collapse was due to speculation in land and houses.

MANŒUVRES BUNGLE.

FRENCH GENERALS COMPULSORILY RETIRED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Oct. 15.

Owing to conspicuous blunders in the recent manœuvres two commanders of army corps and several generals have been compelled to retire.

CAPITAL AND LABOUR IN DUBLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The Dublin employers, in reply to Sir George Askwith's report, refuse to recognise the men's Union until it is properly recognised in view of the non-observance of agreements by the men.

GOVERNOR OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Galway Governor of the Gambia, has been appointed Governor of South Australia.

RAILWAY POLICY.

MR. ABRAHAMS TO STUDY QUESTIONS IN INDIA.

NEED FOR ORAL AND INFORMAL DISCUSSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Mr. Lionel Abrahams will leave on November 27th on deputation to India, where he will probably spend five weeks.

In the correspondence between the India Office and the Government of India on railway matters, questions constantly arise the settlement of which must be largely governed by the experience gained partly here and partly in India, especially questions of the provision of capital and the relations of Government with the companies.

Lord Crewe and the Viceroy have concluded that advantages might be expected from oral and informal discussion, between persons possessing such varying experience in the earlier stages than from a formal submission of the Government of India's view to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Abrahams' visit has been arranged for this purpose. The procedure is new but the subjects to be discussed are such as arise for consideration in the ordinary course of business.

TROOPING SEASON.

RELIEF MOVEMENTS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 15.

The following changes have been sanctioned in the programme of relief movements of British and Indian units during 1913-14.

Royal Horse Artillery.—"N" Battery on arrival from England will be stationed at Campbellpore instead of Rawalpindi. "P" and "R" Batteries *en route* to England will embark at Karachi instead of Bombay.

Royal Field Artillery.—4th Battery is to move to Rawalpindi from Campbellpore.

INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers. This battalion from England will now disembark at Bombay instead of Karachi.

King's Regiment.—The Headquarters and Wing 2nd battalion the King's (Liverpool) Regiment now in the Murree Hills will March to Rawalpindi and there be joined by the other wing which will rail from Lahore Cantonment. The whole battalion will march from Rawalpindi to Peshawar.

2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment. The Battalion from Fyzabad will move by rail to Jubbulpore, thence by road to Kamptee.

4th Battalion Worcestershire Regiment.—On arrival in Burma the Headquarters of the battalion will be located at Meiktila instead of Shwebo.

1st Battalion, West Riding Regiment.—The regiment now at Ambala will now proceed to Lahore Cantonment by rail instead of by road.

2nd Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.—The regiment now at Poona will now proceed to by road to Belgaum.

1st Battalion, Highland Light Infantry.—At Lucknow, will now proceed to Umballa by rail, instead of by road.

2nd Battalion Cameron Highlanders.—This battalion from Bangalore will now march thence via Nasik to Poona.

INDIAN INFANTRY.

3rd Brahmans.—From Singapore for Nowgong will now disembark at Calcutta instead of Bombay.

5th Light Infantry.—From Nowgong for Singapore will now embark at Calcutta instead of Bombay.

8th Rajputs.—From Hongkong for Secunderabad will now disembark at Bombay instead of Madras.

20th Infantry.—This regiment from Jhelum will now proceed by rail to Niphad and march thence Via Nasik to Poona.

79th Carnatics.—This regiment from Aurangabad will now march to Bombay *en route* to Rangoon.

113th Infantry.—This regiment from Deesa will proceed by rail to Dibrugarh (Buksaduar).

130th Baluchis.—From Multan will now proceed by rail to Khandwa, thence by road to Aurangabad.

PROSPEROUS SHIPPING LINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The increase in the Hamburg-America Company's capital is officially explained by the necessity for a great increase of freight tonnage in view of the prosperous development of goods transport, the Company's entrance into the Far Eastern postal and passenger service, and other promising extensions.

The Punjab offices closed at Simla on Wednesday and re-opens in Lahore.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and the Chief Secretary will leave Simla on tour on the 21st instant.

The tenth opium sale will be held on Tuesday next, when 575 chests will be put up for sale.

SOUTH AFRICAN INDIANS.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS POSSIBLE.

RECONSTITUTION OF BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

STATEMENT BY MR. GOKHALE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Oct. 15.

Interviewed by the Poona representative of the Associated Press of India this morning, Mr. Gokhale stated that telegraphic communications were passing between him and Mr. Gandhi since his arrival in India which indicated the possibility of important developments in connection with the Indian situation in South Africa. He will make a public statement on the subject on the 24th instant, when it is proposed to reconstitute the old South African Committee, and the work of raising funds in aid of the struggle will be taken vigorously in hand. This work had to be delayed a little owing to the recent bank failures having produced a general uneasy feeling in Bombay, which it was thought desirable should have time to subside.

Mr. Gokhale is at present engaged in holding a fortnight's extraordinary session of his Society which will close on the 22nd instant.

INDIAN PASSIVE RESISTERS.

MRS. BESANT'S DONATION AND LETTER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 15.

In response to Mr. G. A. Natesan's appeal for funds on behalf of Indians in South Africa, Mrs. Annie Besant has paid a donation of Rs. 1,000.

In forwarding the same she writes to Mr. Natesan:—"I have just seen your good letter in the *Madras Mail*. Please accept enclosed for our suffering and heroic brothers in South Africa. I wish I were rich and could send more."

ART BEQUEST TO NEW YORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.

A storekeeper named Benjamin Altman has bequeathed to the Metropolitan Museum his art collection valued at three millions sterling.

RECORD FLIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MUELHAUSEN, Oct. 15.

The airman, Stoefler has completed a 24 hours' flight, covering 2,220 kilometres, which is a record.

GIVING A FALSE ALARM.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Shavakshaw Kavasji, a Parsi lad, aged 16, was charged, at the instance of Mr. Greenop, Chief Officer of the Bombay Fire Brigade and Mr. A. E. Williams of the Fort Fire Brigade Station, with having broken the glass of a public fire-alarm with malicious intent.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused was caught red-handed breaking the glass of the public fire-alarm opposite the new General Post Offices in the Fort.

The accused threw himself on the mercy of the Court.

The prosecution did not press for a fine as the accused had a poor, widowed mother, who would have had to pay it, and they wanted the punishment to act on the accused, which would serve as a deterrent to others.

The accused was sentenced to receive four stripes.

BREACH OF TRUST.

AYAH SUMMONS A HINDU.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged a Mahomedan named Jania Kasam with breach of trust in respect of Rs. 202 belonging to one Sabastiana Menger.

The complainant who was employed as an ayah by one Ramjanali in March last, had received Rs. 125 as part payment of her salary, and had besides in her possession Rs. 100. On the 1st March the complainant entrusted Rs. 202 with the accused to be deposited in the Savings Bank in her name.

She accompanied the accused to the Post Office where she handed him over the money and waited outside. As the accused did not return and could not be found she went to his residence which she found vacated. She reported the matter to the Police and the accused was arrested yesterday. The latter pleaded guilty and was sentenced by His Worship to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 250 with the option of ten week's rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine Rs. 202 were to be handed over to the complainant.

CREDIT BANK FAILURE

GRAVE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST MANAGER.

AUDITORS APPOINTED BY HIGH COURT.

At the Bombay High Court, before Mr. Justice Davar in chambers, Mr. R. D. Sethna, provisional liquidator of the Credit Bank of India, Limited, applied for leave to employ Messrs. Fergusson and Company, Chartered Accountants, to work under him for the purpose of investigating several transactions of the bank, and preparing a statement which would, at a glance, show the real position of the various affairs of the bank.

In support of his application Mr. Sethna had filed an affidavit, in the course of which he stated as follows:—

"After I had been appointed provisional liquidator of the company, I employed such of the staff of the banks as I considered necessary to assist me in realising the assests and attending to its business. But I find that the affairs of the bank are in confusion and the appointment of an independent firm of auditors would be useful in going through the books and finding out the transactions and position of the bank.

"Mr. Jaffer Joosab, the late Manager of the bank, appears to have speculated very largely in shares and Government Paper in the name of the bank. His explanation is that he has done this on behalf of some syndicates who are constituents of the bank. Some of the partners in the syndicate appear to be Mr. Jaffer Joosab's own brothers, and Mr. Mahomedbhai Nansi Khairaj, and Mr. Rustam K. R. Cama, and it has been alleged that they are not in a position to pay the losses which have accured.

QUESTION OF BANK'S LIABILITY.

"A question will therefore arise as to whether the bank is liable to pay the losses. Several brokers have written to say that they acted for the bank, and that the bank is liable for the transactions entered into by them. There is no book in the bank which records these transactions. Mr. Joosab has stated that no such book was kept by the bank, but that there was a book in which the contract papers were filed, and that the only way a complete statement could be prepared of all the transactions was by going through the numerous contracts and also by making enquiries of brokers and others.

"I wish, in these circumstances, to employ a firm of auditors forthwith, so that these transactions may be investigated and a statement prepared which would at a glance show the true position of all the various affairs of the bank.

GRAVE ALLEGATIONS.

Mr. Sethna further stated that it had been alleged that on the day he was appointed provisional liquidator, and before he went to take charge of the business premises of the bank, the premises had been opened and some books and papers removed from the premises. Mr. Jaffer Joosab, the Manager, and the Accountant of the bank, were questioned about this on the same day but they both denied the charge.

Mr. Sethna then went on to say:

"The capital of the company stated to have been subscribed is Rs. 100,000 in shares of Rs. 50 each, that is, Rs. 50 lakhs in all, and only Rs. 10 per share been called in up to now. It appears that the dealings in these shares were not *bona fide* and a very large number of shares are held by Mr. Jaffer Joosab's brothers and his friends and relations. He also appears to have lent large sums of money on the said shares to some of them. It is very doubtful whether anything can be recovered from the said persons on account of the said shares. I am desirous of instructing an independent firm of auditors, so that they may check the statement. I am having a statement prepared which will show the present position of the bank and what dividend the creditors may except to be paid. At present there is considerable anxiety among the creditors and this may be allayed to some extent if at present a rough idea can be given to them as to what they are likely to receive. I pray that this honourable Court will be pleased to give me leave to employ Messrs. Fergusson and Co., chartered accountants, to work under me for the purposes aforesaid.

AUDITORS APPOINTED.

His Lordship, after perusing Mr. Sethna's affidavit, and hearing Messrs. Payne and Co. on behalf of Mr. Cama, at whose instance the Official Liquidator had been appointed, authorised Mr. Sethna to employ Messrs. Fergusson and Co., chartered accountants, to audit the accounts of the bank, to check and prepare statements, and to do such other work as he may require them to do; and further ordered that the provisional liquidator pay the remuneration of the said accountants and the costs of and incidental to this order out of the funds in his hands. The order to be filed on or before the 19th inst.

Mr. Sethna hopes to place the statement before the public by the first of next month.

KARACHI SUSPENSIONS.

REASSURANCES CONFIRMED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Oct. 15.

The reassuring statements made yesterday by the European bank managers in Karachi on the subject of the local bazar crisis, are on the whole confirmed by the Indian bank managers, whose statements appear to-day. The leading European merchants of Karachi, we are further given to understand, share the view that, provided the panic is not artificially or unnaturally stimulated, it will soon subside because it is exaggerated, and that the mischief, though undeniably serious, need not be productive of very grave or lasting consequences. What is perhaps the most reassuring feature of the situation is the absence of a substantial loss due to a fall in values, or in prices. Nothing at all untoward, in fact, has happened, save a contraction of credit due to tightness of ready money. This may be found to mean that some of the so-called failures, are only nominally such in the sense that a merchant, while really solvent in respect of the ratio between his ultimate liabilities and assets, is temporarily unable to meet cash demands on the due date, solely owing to the sudden suspension of accommodation following the bank failures.

DOAB BANK STOPS PAYMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 15.

The Doab Bank, Limited, with its head office at Amritsar and branches at Lahore and elsewhere, has stopped payment from to-day.

An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders will be held on the second November to consider the situation.

ALLEGED BRIBE-TAKING.

OFFSHOOT OF POONA LIBEL CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Oct. 15.

A case has been filed before Mr. B. V. Mudliar, Special Honorary Cantonment Magistrate, in which two residents of Kirkee Bazar named Resji Ramji Patel and Guffoor Bux Alibux, charge Mr. Hormusji Nanabhoy merchant, and Assistant Superintendent, Kirkee Cantonment, with receiving bribes. The case is an offshoot of the charge of defamation brought by the accused in the present case against the complainants, Ramji Resji Patel and Gufoor Bux Alibux.

The Court, after listening to Mr. Chitnis' objections to the examination of Major B. Stewart, Cantonment Magistrate of Kirkee as a defence witness, decided to examine him as a court witness, as he was about to proceed on leave. Having been sworn Major Stewart deposed as follows:—

"I have known the accused since August 1911. I have never had any reason whatever to suppose that he had received bribes or illegal gratification of any kind; in fact, he prosecuted before me a man who offered him a bribe and who was duly punished for the same. My relations with the accused are such that it would be a most extraordinary thing that he should have been taking bribes, as stated, and I be unaware of it.

"With regard to Kishen Kumaree's contract, he is the only brickmaker of any substance near Kirkee and I myself, during the last two years, have asked the man to purchase rubbish from Kirkee cantonment. If he had not so purchased it it would only been thrown on the trenching ground. It seems very strange therefore that this man should offer a bribe to obtain a contract which the committee were only too anxious to give him. The accused purchases clothes for the sweepers of the cantonment with my knowledge, keeping an account and debiting their pay to prevent them from getting into the hands of money-lenders. Further, I would say that this charge is merely brought as a result of the case for defamation recently brought against prosecution and decided against them, which has been upheld in a most exhaustive judgment by the Sessions Judge. From my few years' acquaintance with the accused, working daily with him, I can guarantee his absolute honesty and trustworthiness, and a recent resolution of the Cantonment Committee has been passed to that effect.

Examined by Mr. Jehangir Pestonji, Major Stewart said that both the complainants had had interviews with him several times during the last eighteen months. Witness went on to give his reasons why these men had called to see him. In one case the interview was on account of Rs. 1,000 due to the Cantonment Committee by Resji, which sum was written off because Resji was supposed to be insolvent. He said that no licence or permission for any material purpose were given or cancelled except by himself.

Cross-examined by Mr. Chitnis, the witness said that he had come to court on his own initiative as he was leaving Poona, no summons having been served on him and the case having been postponed for the last three months. He had been expecting a summons.

MISS PANKHURST ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst was arrested today as she was entering a suffragist meeting at Poplar.

THE OMAN REVOLT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 15.

There is no change in the position at Muscat, the rebels not having made any move against the town.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

The Poona Season.

"Poona Mail."—We have reached the end of our season and, looking back, it must be admitted that it was good. Socially, it was on the strenuous side, perhaps; but in a mofussil station—and Poona we presume is in the mofussil—there are so many months of dulness, that when the opportunity for a change presents itself it is availed of with gratitude without much reflection on what it may involve. The year 1913 in Poona has been notable because it was the first year among us of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, and in noting all we have been able to enjoy, it would be unhandsome not to place on record the deep debt of gratitude the Station owes the Governor and his Lady. They came among us almost unknown and unknowing; but the old-time hospitality of Ganeshkhind, and the ready response it elicited, have cured the inevitable defects of new acquaintanceship, and Lord and Lady Willingdon have left as friends people to whom they came as strangers. Further, the people of Poona have been touched by the kindly sympathy displayed by Their Excellencies in the poor and the needy.

Lord Alverstone.

"The Times of India."—If he has not established the reputation of a great judge Lord Alverstone has earned it as a man a character of the most enviable description. He inspires trust, and no man of his time has done more to uphold the dignity of his position and calling, for no one has ever suspected him of acting in any way that was not absolutely straightforward. It is to be hoped that he will regain in retirement the good health for which he was once famous. "Dicky" Webster as a young man was a mighty athlete, a runner of renown, a cricketer, and an all-round man at games who had few superiors. His interest in sport has never waned and the Amateur Football Association has found in him as President a veritable tower of strength. Nor should it be forgotten that he is a devout son of the Church as well as of the State. This combination of characteristics has compelled the admiration of all who know him, and of many more who know him only by reputation, and they will lament his disappearance from the scene of his long labours.

The Perverse Judiciary.

"Indian Patriot".—The Lieutenant-Governor's review of the report of the administration of the Police in the Punjab contains several interesting points, the chief among which is the complaint of the Police against the judiciary. There is both an increase of crime and an increase of undetected crime. For both the responsibility is laid on the judiciary who, we are told, insist on a high standard of proof. If the judiciary is to be what the Police desires, there will be no undetected cases; for every case will be put up with evidence of some kind or other, and a conviction will follow. But that will not be acceptable either to the Government or to the public. We have heard this wail of the Police against the judiciary from the time our knowledge of these thing began; and it would seem that the judiciary has not yet made any improvement while the Police have been always advancing. The Police have no faults. They do their duty most scrupulously. But the judiciary is idiotic and perverse, and there is no way of improving it except by impressing upon it the importance of conviction.

Madras Bar Dinner.

"The Indian Patriot."—To the Bar Association in Madras is due the credit for successfully carrying out the happy idea conceived by the Advocate-General of bringing together the entire legal profession of the Presidency to dine at a common table. The idea is still not very familiar in Madras, though recently now and then such functions have been held. The Hon'ble Mr. Corbet, eversince his arrival in Madras, has striven for harmony and perfect goodwill between different sections of the people and different sections of the legal profession. He has the temper, the talent, the energy and the conciliatory spirit necessary for such a task, and, under his influence, wherever it may extend, the various castes and creeds and nationalities that owe allegiance to His Majesty are bound to realise in spirit and letter the behest of our august Sovereign to all his subjects to live in concord and harmony. There may be other men among us, there may be Judges and Barristers, who are animated by the same aim. But none has so far attempted the practical realisation of the aim. And we heartily congratulate Mr. Corbet on his happy idea and on the manner in which he has carried it out. Of all provinces, Madras is perhaps the most diversified by languages and customs and prejudices. Even the Hindu community in Madras is not yet one in its social aspirations and aims. And the example set by the lawyers, who in most advanced countries have the credit of leading great movements, may prove of permanent influence.

Universal Training.

"The Times":—At present we have advanced no further than the formation of the Territorial Army. The fact that that Force is 50,000 men short of the number which Lord Haldane considered necessary for its proper effectiveness may seem to show that the military ardour of the young men of the nation is not as great as we imagine to be the case. In reality it proves no such thing. Even amongst those who would be called upon to undergo training themselves the sense of the obligation of such training is probably far deeper than is commonly supposed. Some of them have a natural taste for the stern delights of soldiering; others are moved to join the Territorial Force by a spirit of duty and self-sacrifice. The rest, who are influenced by neither of these motives, though they may admit the obligation, shirk the difficulties by which, in the present conditions, it is surrounded. They do not see, and they will not see, till the training is made universal, why they should give up their time and possibly place themselves at a disadvantage in relation to other young men engaged in the same trades and professions as themselves, in order to discharge a duty for which they have no particular liking. Once, however, the system was made universal, once they felt that they formed part of a great body of men all the members of which were liable in the same degree, they would accept the altered conditions with cheerfulness and the introduction of an approving conscience.

THE NEW PROPAGANDA.

A CHANCE FOR THE PLAIN CITIZEN.

STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL POLITY.

Aeroplanes designed for war topple into the sea, drowning their crews of useful, highly-trained and valiant young men—13 last week at a stroke, writes Mr. Tighe Hopkins in the "Daily Chronicle" of Sept. 20. Other aeroplanes designed for war come crashing down on dry land, incidentally beheading a few spectators. These things happen while no war is going on. In just the same situation, nobody making war upon anybody, other things happen on a scale more majestically crazy. A group of important nations spends about five hundred millions a year sterling on the stuff or war. The nations are spending all this on the stuff of war in order to keep the peace. The amount has doubled in the last five-and-twenty years; it will double again, the expert says, in the next five-and-twenty, unless the people who pay the bill decide that this form of burlesque is really too expensive for the times.

Deaths caused by experiments, and five hundred millions a year devoted to the practical result of making us all poorer, and therefore less comfortable and less cheerful, are not the end of the trouble. A state of peace that rests on armaments renders all of us uneasy and distrustful. It is also, of course, injurious in sundry other ways: but it will suffice to consider for a moment that guns and ships and regiments of soldiers are a hindrance to decent feeling between nation and nation. Plain citizens in England, who know of no reason why we should be at enmity with Germany, are persuaded, because of these outrageous preparation for war, that the Germans are bent on attacking us. Plain citizens in Germany, vaguely aware of their own relentless outlay in the interests of battle, are driven to suppose that at a moment convenient to ourselves we intend to be down on them. Yet, if an intelligent citizen of either country were asked: "What real collision of interest is there between us?" he would be puzzled to reply.

HOSTILE IGNORANCE.

We live in a condition of hostile ignorance of one another, and the plain citizen has yet to put it to himself: "Well, what can I do?"

In a quiet way, four great centres—London, Cambridge University, Manchester, and Glasgow—are preparing to invite the plain citizen to come to school again, in order that he may, if possible, find an answer to the question. The new propaganda is of especial interest for this very reason, that it is not professedly or confessedly pacifist. It seeks to show how highly organised in common at this day are all the civilised states of the world, but it also admits "the necessity which lies upon nation, under existing circumstances, to prepare itself for defence against possible aggression on the part of its bellicose neighbours." It does not trifle with national defence, the command of the sea, or the defence of London; but it does desire the man in the street, on the bus, in the tube to know a little definitely why he thinks we ought to fight Germany, or why Germany, should want to fight us, and why Europe need be squandering five hundred edlightful millions a year to keep the peace between parties who have not the ghost of a quarrel with one another. It seeks to reason with him in terms, not of sentiment, but of common and economic sense.

Since Mr. Norman Angell, in "The Great Illusion," gave respectable burial in the dust-bin to some axioms of statecraft that referred us to the Georgian era (or earlier), and some theories of warfare that were actually doomed when Napoleon was planting cabbages in St. Helena, there has been a stir of feeling through the world. Advisedly I say through the world, for the arguments of "The Great Illusion" (a work well described as less a plea than a demonstration) have been carried by translations into every country, and may be read to-day in Russian, Chinese, Japanese, Arabic, and Tamil. Mr. Norman Angell's answers to such questions as—"Do wealth and prosperity and well-being go with the political power of nations?"—"Is it true that one nation can gain a solid, tangible advantage by the conquest of another?"—"Is it possible for one nation to take by force anything in the way of material from another?"—"Is it possible for a nation in any real sense to 'own' the territory of another?" (a few questions at random)—have occasioned more writing than has been provoked by any other questions raised in this century—and have given rise directly to the new propaganda.

AN INTELLECTUAL MOVEMENT.

It is an intellectual movement, and its appeal therefore should be pretty wide; for the ordinary argument of the pacifist, which does not stand the test of the very first analysis, has long since broken down, and long been abandoned of the public. Mr. Angell himself, indeed, maintains that the "difference between the pacifist and the militarist is not, at bottom, a moral one at all (assuming that we take the best statement of each case), but an intellectual one, and, if we are to bring about that Political Reformation in Europe which is to liberate us from the militarist burden, as the religious Reformation liberated Europe from religious oppression, the processes will have to be intellectual."

These processes begin to be visible in the work of a London society called the Garton Fondation ("for promoting the study of international polity") which has its home in Whitehall. The trustees are Sir Richard Garton, Mr. Balfour and Viscount Esher; the secretary is Captain the Hon. Maurice Drett. The Garton Foundation takes the term "international polity" in the wide and philosophic sense. It seeks not to promote any plan of international arbitration or limitation of armaments, nor does it urge any particular doctrine or policy in international affairs. Its object is rather to aid in the creation of a body of public opinion that shall be more informed upon the basic facts of this or the other international question, and more capable, therefore of lending intelligent support to all wise and judicious efforts to solve the workaday problems of statesmanship.

THE FACTS OF PROGRESS.

Most of our foreign policies are out of date. They have forgotten or overlooked 50 years of the world's progress; revolutionary facilities of transport and communication, and international credit system of delicate and sensitive nature, an immense widening of the range of commercial operation, the linking up of countries in bounds of mutual interest, and the innumerable changes in the structure of society within a period that dates no farther back than the Franco-Prussian War. These are among the facts that have modified in an immeasurable degree the whole problem of war. They have been ignored, and it becomes necessary to take account of them.

"Nations can no longer be regarded as struggling units having vitally opposed interests. Such is their mutual dependence that in modern times no civilised nation can gain advantage for the mass of its people by the defeat of another nation in war." Wars are inevitable, or they are not. If they are inevitable, let us know clearly whom we are to fight, and when and in what circumstances, and what are likely to be the conditions of the struggle, industrial as well as financial. Here are a few of the questions which, as I take it, the Garton Foundation asks us to consider. But the directors of this society "desire to make plain that they are collectively and individually as deeply concerned as any other patriotic citizen of the Empire in maintaining at an adequate and full strength, during what may be a long period of transition, the naval and military force of the nation."

To the Garton Foundation are affiliated the Cambridge University War and Peace Society, the Glasgow International Policy Club, and the Manchester "Norman Angell" League. Their programmes are similar:—

"To gather and distribute information with regard to the economic futility of armed aggression."

"To consider the problem of defence."

"To consider means of settling international disputes without war."

"To discourage the use of misleading terminology in the discussion of international relations."

We are near now to the framing of an answer to the question, "What can I do?"

Get together, says the Garton Foundation, "a number of people who are interested in the subject, and form a circle or society for the mutual study of the leading facts concerning the relations of states in the modern world, and the underlying principles that ought to govern the conduct of nations towards each other—in other words, for the study of International Polity."

Not one of those societies stands for "peace at any price." Their objects are in no sense combative; they are in almost every sense educational. The task they set out upon is a complement to the work of national defence. Security for itself is the end that each nation desire. "Defence is but one means towards that end. Another at least equally important means is to weaken the motive for attack on the part of the opponent": and it is important to show that between nations at the present day the weighty motive of self-interest begins to co-operate with other motives in restraining acts of predatory violence and arbitrary acts of confiscation. It is in some degree a case of peace through the pocket.

It may be hinted that it will never do for us to be more pacifist than our neighbours. In this instance the danger seems unlikely to arise, inasmuch as both in France and in Germany similar circles and societies are being formed.

SOLDIER AND ROAD-BUILDER.

GREAT TRUNK HIGHWAY.

SIR ARTHUR TAYLOR'S WORK IN PUNJAB.

Commenting on the biography of Sir Arthur Taylor by Mr. Cameron Taylor, Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe writes to the "Daily News":—

In the old India of the Company there was one province that lay apart—the Punjab. It was, to begin with, the land of a unique people; and after the Sikhs had been beaten in 1845 and 1849, it developed, for the new British administrators into a kind of family or group preserve. John Lawrence was at the head, and he and his corps of officers, civil and military, became in a few years not only an institution, but a legend. The three brothers Lawrence, Herbert Edwardes, John Nicholson, Robert Montgomery, Robert Napier, Neville Chamberlain, and the rest, embodied in an extraordinary degree one particular ideal of the British character. They were men of immense native force, confidence, and courage. They worshipped Duty in a fashion that would have infuriated Mr. Bernard Shaw. Almost to a man they were Puritans, no less convinced than their forerunners of the seventeenth century that they were engaged upon a God-appointed task. They represented in perfection the ideal of benevolent autocracy. There was no nonsense of democracy or equality about them. They were there to subdue and lay out a turbulent and distracted province. They knew what the Indian people ought to want, and they set to work to give it them: paternal rule, summary law, roads, railways, canals, telegraphs, schools—and the Lord help any recalcitrant Oriental who was so benighted as to be wedded to the ways of his fathers. For the despots engaged in the work it was glorious sport. "There was a glow of work and duty round us all in the Punjab in those days," said Alex Taylor, "such as I have never felt before or since." It was a great time, though the British rules of India came to realise that there was too much of the rod of correction in the Lawrence system. The mischief was that the old British habits in Upper India were too often associated with a way of life that was not the Lawrence way—and what that involved the Mutiny was to reveal. But, when all is said, the work done in the Punjab in the ten years before the general overturn of 1857 was fine in quality, and it endures.

THE GREAT ROAD.

Alex Taylor was one of the group, and he was born to the work. He came of a family of soldiers and engineers, makers of roads and railways. Three years of schooling in Switzerland, under a German educator such as few English boys encountered three-quarters of a century ago, gave him an unusual start in life. At 18 he joined the Bengal Engineers, just in time for the first Silk War. Three years later the siege of Multan and the battle of Gujarat, which completed the conquest of the Punjab, gave him his first opportunity.

The Punjab being annexed (in 1849), it remained to be reduced to order. Taylor was entrusted with a task exactly to his mind—the making of the Lahore-Peshawar road, the main Punjab section of the great trunk highway (known to English readers, if by nothing else, at least by the picture in "Kim") which connects the Afghan frontier with the Bay of Bengal. Taylor's section was a length of some 278 miles. It had to be broad and straight enough for military purposes, to be planted at intervals with groves, and to be furnished with bazaars, rest houses, and post stations. It necessitated at times the employment of 60,000 Indian labourers, for whose welfare Taylor as chief executive officer was responsible. And from his daughter we get, as we might expect, a glowing description of the work and a fervid tribute to the men who carried it out.

THE TAKING OF DELHI.

The Road made Alex Taylor's reputation; and when the Mutiny broke out, and Lawrence was called upon to prevent the spread of the rebellion in the Punjab, it was not unnatural that Taylor should have been sent forthwith to Delhi—apparently to make his own position in the besieging army. After a fast ride of 500 miles in the terrific heat of an Indian June, he found himself in the Engineers' quarters.

To him belongs the glory of having devised the plan of attack upon Delhi, and of leading the main assault by which the city was captured. The prevalent notion is that John Nicholson was actually heading the first attacking column, when he fell mortally wounded; but Taylor always believed that Nicholson intended the honour for the man who had worked out the scheme. Taylor, we are told, talked with reluctance of his own share of the events at Delhi, and he took no part in the controversy as to the authorship of the plan—until twenty years later, when, on the publication of Kaye's History of the Mutiny, he judged it necessary to state, with characteristic bluntness, the facts in regard to the joint plans of Baird Smith and himself.

He was hardly less prominent in the capture of Lucknow, where he was seriously wounded; and he lived on for more than half a century after the older India had been merged in the dominions of the Crown. For sixteen years he was Principal of Cooper's Hill, the Indian engineering college which stood in a delightful situation above the Thames until its abolition ten years ago. Always remote from English public life, with the detachment inevitable in a man who had worked and fought in a wholly different world, Alex Taylor has no place in the history of modern England. But in India, where memories of character and deeds are long, he is not forgotten.

His daughter's two volumes, needless to say, are a monument of reverential affection; but neither the bulk nor the plan can really be commended. The story of the Punjab settlement and of the Mutiny has been told and retold: yet Miss Taylor has gone over it all again, and has even been at pains to record the personal achievements and characteristics of men who had little to do with her father's career. And with it all, Alex Taylor himself remains largely unknown. There are almost no letters, and the personal touches are of the slightest. The labour of compilation has, for the most part, been carefully done, though there are a few slips. And is it one wonders, a good thing that anyone writing of the Mutiny at this distance of time should express or imply approval of the passion of revenge which even in the darkest hour was deplored by Canning in India and by many of the highest in England??

A staff exercise to be held in Lahore from the 4th to the 7th November with a view to discussing how for the principle of field regulations can be applied to India and to show the vital importance of co-operation in staff work. The Commander-in-Chief, the Chief of Staff and a host of Generals and Staff officers from Commands and Divisions will attend, and the proceedings should be highly instructive.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Lord Islington will be the guest at first of Mr. W. M. Hailey, Chief Commissioner, when the Public Services Commission meets at Delhi.

The report of the last session of the Indian National Congress has still not been published and people are naturally anxious about it.

The Government of Madras have sanctioned a special grant of Rs. 15,345 for the equipment of St. Joseph's Industrial School, Coimbatore.

The Salvation Army has purchased a well-known property at Wellington for the purpose of utilizing the same for a rest-house for its members.

The Indian Christian Congress which commenced its session last week in the Memorial Hall, Madras, has terminated. During the week a very large gathering of European and Indian Christians attended the session.

His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore completed his fifty-sixth year last week, and the birthday was celebrated by the subjects of His Highness not only in Travancore but also outside the State. His Highness has ruled for 28 years.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Edmiston, widow of the late W. H. Edminston, took place in Coonoor on 12th October. The deceased being a prominent member of local society the funeral was well attended. The body was interred at Tiger Hill cemetery.

The Cochin Chief Court is reported to have taken objection to the tone of a petition presented by Mr. Palliyil Gopala Menon, a well-known practitioner at the Chief Court Bar to whom consequently a summons is said to have been issued to show cause why his *sunad* should not be cancelled.

Mr. C. B. Reddi, who accompanied the Yuvaraja of Mysore to Europe, has been allowed to undergo a training in Advanced Mastership and will proceed to America shortly for that purpose at the expense of the Mysore Government. He will return to India *via* Japan and be given a special appointment.

In connection with the arrangements at the Madras Law Dinner, it is stated that meat-caters and some of the vegetarians sat at the European table in the Hall, while those Indians who could not be accommodated inside the Hall sat in the verandah, and the dinner served to them was just the regular Indian dinner prepared and served by Brahmins.

The Government of India have received intimation that by a law passed on the 5th August last, the French, Government have exempted cocoa, choconte coffee, tea, pomento cloves, cinnamon, cassea, liquea, amomums and cardomums, nutmegs, mace and vanilla from the payment of customs duty on importation into France when they are the original products of French colonies and possessions and are imported direct from such colonies and possessions.

Mr. C. Srikantesvara Iyer, B.A. B.L., Inspector-General of Police in Mysore, while returning from a visit to the Hon. the Resident at Government House, Mysore, slid on the flooring, which was slippery, and fell heavily. He has sustained a compound fracture of the bones in the left forearm and is confined to his bed. Major Foulkes, Dr. P. S. Achyuta Rao and Dr. R. Subba Rao were promptly on the scene.

S. S. Ocean:—The steamer Ocean, 2,400 tons, Captain G. L. Christiansen, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Calcutta, which port she had left on October 3rd, with a cargo of coal.

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT.

THE DUCHESS OF FIFE

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

"EXTREME AND ABSURD CASE"

CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S ACTION CRITICISED.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman and Mr. Justice Macleod.)

IMPERATOR v. LILADHAR LALOO.

This was a criminal application for revision from the decision of Mr. A. H. S Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who had convicted the applicant of criminal breach of trust in respect of a ruby alleged to be worth Rs. 120, and sentenced him to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, instructed by Mr. Chhaganlal appeared for the applicant.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

The facts as stated in the judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Beaman are as follows:—

Their Lordships were extremely reluctant to interfere in the exercise of their revisional powers with what might be thought to be a decision upon a question of fact and appreciation of evidence, but this appeared to them to be so extreme and absurd a case that they did not think the conviction and sentence ought to be allowed to stand.

The story of the complainant was that he had a ruby for many years in his possession and that he offered it, through his master Shamji, who apparently dealt in imitation rubies, to the accused person *jangad*, that is to say, on the understanding that the accused should take it into the bazaar, have it valued and either sell it and pay the price to the complainant, or return the stone. Now, the principal witness would clearly be the master of the complainant and the whole of his evidence strongly supported the defence and practically destroyed the prosecution case.

A FALSE STONE.

He was absolutely emphatic that the stone was a false stone not exceeding in value fourteen annas, and that this was stated to the complainant and pressed upon the accused. The accused appeared to have taken it intending to purchase it for that sum, but had unfortunately lost it. And then, according to Shamji, the accused requested him to pay the complainant the value of the stone or anything in reason. They had no doubt whatever, Mr. Justice Beaman continued, that that was the true version of what took place. According to Shamji's account, as soon as the complainant knew that the stone was lost, he demanded Rs. 10 in respect of the stone. He ultimately sent notices to his master Shamji and the accused. The falsity of the case, which was finally laid before the Magistrate by the complainant, was apparent.

MAGISTRATE'S "CROSS-EXAMINATION."

The learned Magistrate had entirely disbelieved the principal witness on behalf of the complainant himself and, therefore, had subjected the accused to a very long examination, which, their Lordships thought, had not been unjustly described as in the nature of cross-examination. Possibly, the learned Magistrate might have been within his rights under Section 342, but he had certainly not complied with the imperative provisions of sections 364 of the Criminal Procedure Code. And that alone was a defect which would be sufficient to vitiate proceedings such as these which were in so many other respects inconclusive. Their Lordships thought that no offence whatever had been committed and that the real understanding between the parties was either immediate purchase for fourteen annas or purchase for that figure on the following day. It was too ridiculous, they thought, to suppose that the complainant should have entrusted a genuine ruby not to an expert in that line but to a man like the accused who was a grass merchant, in order that the accused should go about the bazaar as the agent of the complainant, seeking to have the stone valued and sold. On the face of it, such a story, supported by such evidence as there was in the case, ought never to have been believed. Their Lordships set aside the conviction and directed the fine, if paid, to be refunded.

GIFT TO RUSSIA FROM A REFUGEE.

CURIOUS INCIDENT.

The last visit of the Russian fleet to Portland was marked by a curious incident, as the outcome of which Admiral von Essen, the Russian commander, is carrying back with him a venerated ikon of St. Alexander Nevsky, the patron saint of St. Petersburg, which has been in England nearly sixty years (says Reuter's Agency).

This ikon belonged to the chapel of the garrison of Bomarsund, a fort on one of the Aland-Islands in the Baltic, at the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia, stormed by the united English and French forces on August 16, 1854. The ikon fell into English hands, and was brought to England. It changed owners several times, and eventually came into the possession of M. Aladin, a political refugee, who emigrated to England after the sudden closure of the first Russian Parliament, in which he sat as a Radical member and is now living at Portsmouth.

Admiral von Essen was rather astonished when he received at Portland a letter from M. Aladin informing him that the ikon was in his possession and that he wished to present it to the admiral "as an offering to the flagship Rurik to be returned to its native land." A somewhat delicate situation was thus created, for how could the admiral enter into official communication with a political refugee? On the other hand, it seemed impossible to ignore such a courteous offer. The difficulty was got over finally by the despatch to Portsmouth of an officer, in mufti, who was given the ikon by M. Aladin.

£16,000,000 TUBE TO FRANCE.

HOW THE TUNNEL WILL BE BUILT.

ESTIMATE OF PROFITS.

Details of the Channel Tunnel scheme were given at the Franco-British Travel Congress, which was opened at Marble Arch House, W. in mail week, says the "Daily Chronicle."

Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, in his presidential address, said the increase of touring, on both sides of the Channel had greatly strengthened the *entente cordiale*.

Baron Emile d'Erlanger (chairman of the Channel Tunnel Company), who presided at an evening meeting called to consider the project said he understood that the matter, which had hitherto met with the Government's opposition, was now before the committee of Imperial Defence. They looked forward with confidence to the decision of that body, by which the Government would be guided.

From the entrance at Dover the tunnel would dip under the Channel for a length of 24 miles, emerging at Sangate, near Calais. Twelve miles of the tunnel would be constructed by the English company and 12 miles by the French company. A large power station would provide motive power for the trains as well as electricity for lighting, and compressed air for the purpose of ventilation. The total cost of the whole undertaking, including the construction of the tunnel, purchase of land, payment of interest during construction, and the purchase of rights and plants existing on the English and French coasts, was estimated not to exceed £16,000,000 sterling. of which £8,000,000 would be provided by the French company and £8,000,000 by the English company.

COVERED BY DOVER FORTS.

Dealing with the strategic aspects of the project, Baron d'Erlanger said the entrance to the tunnel on the English side would be in the valley behind Dover Castle, where it would be fully exposed both to the direct and plunging fire of the forts, and it would be further defended by such additional precautionary devices as the Committee of Imperial Defence might recommend.

He hoped there were no grounds for the contention that the forts round Dover were not in a position to hold the mouth of the tunnel against invasion, and to render it unserviceable. He was reluctant to believe that any English Government would have neglected to take the fullest precautions to safeguard Dover now a naval harbour, against capture, in the event of an attack during the absence of the fleet. Indeed, should Dover Harbour be held by the enemy, the surrounding country, tunnel or no tunnel, would be open to the invaders.

Even given a successful seizure of the entrance to the tunnel, the position would be untenable under the concentrated fire of the forts, and that action would give plenty of time to render the destruction of the tunnel more permanent. The holding of the mouth of the tunnel by the enemy for a short time would be of no assistance whatever to the invaders, inasmuch as to transport an army crops by means of the tunnel, it would be necessary for them to hold the surrounding country for many miles inland, and to have at their disposal tracks and sidings in which to stable the empty trains. The bogey of invasion by an act of surprise might therefore be dismissed—as it was dismissed to-day by the best military critics—as a chimera.

It might be made part of the Convention with France that the only power-station working the tunnel should be under the command of the Dover forts, near Dover itself, so that, if it were blown up, the traffic would be interrupted. Furthermore, the tunnel could be flooded and it would take months to pump it dry, while the land approaches could be destroyed over a considerable distance, so that it would occupy a year or more to repair the damage. What then were the great strategical advantages which made the tunnel no longer a danger, but a strategic necessity for England?

TEN SHILLING FARES.

We must at any moment be prepared to concentrate a large portion of our naval forces upon the pursuit and destruction of an enemy, and we might have to leave our shores partially unguarded by our fleet. What then of our food supplies? Were we to be starved into surrender? With the Channel Tunnel once constructed, we could dismiss this consideration from our calculations in the case of any enemy except France. Our food supply would be assured and our fleet untrammelled in the fulfilment of its primary duty—the finding and destruction of the enemy.

He thought the tunnel would capture at least 65 per cent. of the Continental passengers, who at the normal rate of yearly increase would number 2,000,000 at its opening if construction were at once begun. At a fare of ten shillings per head that would secure an income of £650,000. The transport of luggage would add 10 per cent., or £65,000, and the postal service a further £40,000.

It was not too sanguine to put the goods traffic at £800,000, and this would give a total of £1,555,000, while the total working expenses would not exceed £420.000 per annum, leaving a net profit of £1,135.000 on a capital of £16,000,000. In this estimate, however, no account was taken of the increase in passenger traffic which would result from the construction of the Channel Tunnel, and if they were to transport 3,000,000 passengers in a year it was easy to see how enormously the profit would be swelled, though the fares would be substantially reduced.

Sir Francis, Fox, engineer, to the London "Tubes," who dealt with the technical aspects of the Tunnel, said the grey chalk through which it would be bored was excellent material for the purpose.

The main tunnels would consist of two single-track circular "tubes," each 18 feet in diameter, and thus large enough to accommodate the rolling stock of the British and French main lines, except their locomotives, for which would be substituted electrical locomotives. Including the junction with the main lines in England and France, the total lenth of each tunnel would be 13 miles, the actual length under water being 24 miles. The tunnels would be 36 feet apart, lined throughout by castiron segments, and covered with cement to prevent leakage into the tunnels and preserve the plates from corrosion.

17 YARDS PER DAY.

Assuming that 17 yards per day could be bored for six days per week, the annual progress would be about three miles at each face, so that the work would occupy four years.

Ventilation would be secured by blowing air in the direction in which each train was travelling. To keep the tunnels pure and fresh it would be necessary to supply 45,000 cubit feet per minute on each line of way travelling at a velocity of 6ft per second, which was equivalent to a very light breeze.

To prevent fire, no inflammable material should be used in the rolling stock, and as the motors of the electric locomotive would be "armoured" against fire, in case of short circuiting no danger would arise as regards the electrical working even from the employment of ordinary rolling stock. Assuming, however, that in spite of precautions any stoppage should occur in the tunnels, the passengers would readily pass along the tunnels in the rear of the train, where there would be a footpath clear of the electrical conductors. The passengers would thus be free from smoke, in consequence of the direction of the current of air always blowing from the rear of the train towards the front.

The tunnels would be lighted throughout by electricity. A separate circuit would be provided, so that in the event of the main traction current failing, the lights in the tunnels could not be extinguished. Carriage lighting would be independent, each vehicle carrying its own store of light.

Referring to the fears expressed about the tunnel destroying the defence which the sea afforded, Sir Francis Fox pointed out that the great nations of Europe had not hesitated to construct bridges across the rivers between their respective countries, and had even allowed Alpine and other tunnels to be built under ranges of mountains, which were looked upon as natural frontier fortifications. He concluded by supporting the view that the tunnel would solve the food problem in time of war, as a succession of food-laden trains could be brought through from the Continent in such numbers as might be required.

LAW'S DELAY.

MAKING TANGLES FOR THE LITIGANT.

Some trenchant criticism of the delays at the Law Courts, which have been dealt with in "The Standard" during the past few days, is expressed by Mr. Hargrave L. Adam in his newly published book "Police Work from Within."

His attack is directed against the difficulties placed in the way of the ordinary man who seeks redress for any wrong at the Royal Courts of Justice. "He who goes to law goes to war—endless and destructive," says Mr. Adam, "for it matters little what the merits of his case may be, what obvious and inviolable right may characterise his claim, if he hath not the wherewithal to satisfy the insatiable maw of the contending lawyers it would be far better for him not to even dream of embarking upon litigation but to remain at home and bear his burden in silence."

A typical case, showing how delays are occasioned, is given. A claimed damages from B. for defamation and slander. The first step taken by the plaintiff's solicitor was the obtaining of a writ. The writ having been served, the defendant's solicitor entered what is called an appearance. Then came the plaintiff's statement of claim, giving the words complained of and the damage suffered. This was followed by the defendant's defence, set forth in detail and full of lawyer's lies, which called for and drew forth from the plaintiff's solicitor a reply. Next came the defendant's solicitor's rejoinder to which the plaintiff's solicitor had to submit a sub-rejoinder, amounting to a reiteration of the original statement of claim.

Affidavits and appearances next came, accompanied by summonses for particulars, and eventually a summons to dismiss the action for want of prosecution, based upon the delays brought about by the lawyers' methods of wasting time. This led to no practical result, and there were renewed summonses for particulars and a counter-claim based on misrepresentations. Again the plaintiff replied, and there subsequently followed in bewildering sequence a notice of appeal, a Master's order, an amended defence and counter-claim, an amended reply, a summons to try points of law, a Master's order thereon, and a judge's order dismissing the appeal for a trial. Then came many other tangles, till a summons for a special jury was issued and an order granted.

Up to this stage the proceedings had been conducted in chambers; not a word had been spoken in open court. The case was now only ready for trial.

Chambers, comments Mr. Adam, are the departments of the Law Courts where the darkest and dirtiest work of the legal profession is done. Mr. Adam's book is full of present-day legal problems of the deepest interest. It concludes the section referred to with a suggestion that there should be established lay organisations in the nature of Anti-Litigation Leagues on the lines of the London Association for the Protection of Trade or the Bankers' Association, each with a lay board of arbitration, to which all disputes should be referred.

FIGHTING THE GUJARAT FAMINE.

52 LAKHS IN LOAN AND REMISSIONS.

TAKAVI TO VILLAGE COMMUNITIES.

In suomitting to the Government of India the final report on the famine relief operations carried out during the season of 1911-12 in the Bombay Presidency, the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay says:—The area affected included two distnct tracts of country, the northern part of Gujarat, which only in recent years has come to be regarded as liable to famine, and the plains of the Deccan and Karnatak, where the rainfall is always apt to be scanty and capricious. Both had suffered severely from the widespread famine of 1899-1900 and the two succeeding years of scarcity, and the Deccan and Karnatak had been again visited by famine in 1905-06, but rapid recovery was in progress. The cultivators were profiting by a rise in the price of agricultural produce and fortunately had two distinctly good seasons immediately before the year under report. Increased industrial activity and a number of large works in progress had created a demand for labour in excess of the supply and rendered the labouring classes largely independent of agricultural employment. Thus when the strain came the people displayed an unexpected power of resistance, and, though the failure of the harvest was nearly as complete and the prices of food-grains rose nearly to the same level as in 1899-1900, the assistance the people required from Government was infinitely less. Employment on relief works had to be provided only for the Bhils works had to be provided only for the Bhils and Kolis of the Panch Mahals district. Elsewhere the district officers were able to devote all their energy to the task of mitigating the effects of a severe fodder famine and of preventing a disastrous loss of agricultural stock.

The failure of crops affected the three northern districts of Gujarat, viz., Ahmedabad, Kaira and the Panch Mahals and to some extent Broach, five districts of the Deccan, viz., West Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, and Sholapur and all the three districts of the Karnatak. An exceeding dearth of fodder was the marked feature of the year, and therefore the classes most affected were the cultivators who had to maintain their agricultural stock and the professional cattle breeders of Gujarat. The weaker section of the labouring classes also felt the strain, but for the ordinary able-bodied labourers there was no lack of employment on a good wage.

COST OF OPERATIONS.

The total direct cost to Government on account of relief operations amounted to about Rs. 40 lakhs, to which may be added Rs. 12 lakhs on account of remissions of land revenue. The incidence of the cost of relief in the Panch Mahals works out to:—Workers (per unit), 2 annas; gratuitously relieved (per unit), 7 pies; total cost (per unit), 1 anna 3 pies. Famine labour was employed on 116 large and small tanks, two canals, seventeen roads, and metal collection works, and five field embankment and terracing works. The tanks and canals are of undoubted utility inasmuch as the large tanks and the canals will promote irrigation while the small ones have improved the water-supply of the neighbouring villages. The repairs to roads are an improvement to the communication of the district. The utility of the field embankment and terracing works remains to be tested, as it depends on the increased outturn of the fields in which these improvements were effected.

IMPORTANCE OF THE ADVANCES.

Though the amounts advanced especially in the affected districts of Gujarat were large, these loans were undoubtedly the most appropriate means of meeting the situation Their importance is illustrated by the following quotation from the report of the Collector of Ahmedabad:—"The figures of advances made during the year constitute a record for the district, and exceed twice the amount of the year's Land Revenue which was suspended. They represent the principal weapon with which the femine of 1911-12 was fought and defeated. Of the 27½ lakhs of rupees advanced one-third was on account of fodder supplied from our grass depots or through authorised private importers, and the remainder was fairly equally distributed over:—(a) the purchase of well-gear and seed for raising irrigated crops; (b) the construction of new or the renovation of old wells; (c) the exportation of cattle and miscellaneous purposes, and (d) the purchase of new cattle and seed for monsoon crops at the end of the famine. Not a pie was given for 'maintenance'; this was clamoured for as necessary at the beginning and quite comfortably done without when it was announced that no application of the kind would be entertained. This year's takavi was takavi in the true sense of the word, viz., a loan which supports the industries, not the idle, rayat in, and helps him to, tide over, the time of trouble. There were no idle rayats, and the State support, conditional on hard work, was accepted and utilized to the full by enterprising Patidar, industrious but improvident Koli and ease-loving Girassia alike; more than that it was available, for the first time, to the Rabari, to the 'Ubhadia' or landless agricultural labourer, to the Dhed, to the very sweeper himself if he only set about digging a water hole and raising a couple of gunthas of jowari in the village tank; it was advanced not to particular individuals, but to the village community as a whole on its joint responsibility and to such extent, within reasonable limits, as the community itself decided.

THE JOINT BOND.

The system by which this expansion of the power of takavi to reach the most needy was brought about was at the same time the only one under which the work of distributing such enormous sums, whether in cash or in the shape of grass, to such vast numbers of people could have been accomplished; it was that of the Joint Bond. The whole village appears on a day fixed beforehand, binds itself, almost as a body corporate might, for the proper utilization and repayment of the advance which it recommends to be made to its members, and the thing is done. Four turns on an average were given to each village; the first for late irrigated jowari; the second for rabi, the third for hot weather jawari and the last for monsoon sowings, and in most cases cash and grass were advanced on the same occasions."

It was unfortunate that when the Presidency was emerging from the effects of the disastrous famine of 1899-1900, a fodder famine of almost unequalled severity should have supervened. The last general cattle census was taken in October, 1909, and the next will not take place till 1914. It is not therefore possible to specify with any certainty the diminution that has taken place during the famine under report. It may be noted, however, that in Ahmedabad a census taken after the famine had ended, disclosed contrary to expectation an increase of about one-quarter of a lakh over the figures of 1909. Every effort was made to save the fittest, and it is generally reported that working bullocks were throughout in good condition.

REPLACING CATTLE LOST.

The cultivators were fully alive to the necessity of replacing the animals which they lost and they were assisted in the matter from takavi funds and also under a scheme devised by the Talukdari Settlement Officer, who, with the aid of Rs .30,500, provided by the Committee of the Bombay Central Famine Relief Fund, and others, bought cattle while prices were low, and after maintaining them through the hot weather distributed them free of charge except actual cost of maintenance, to deserving cultivators who had lost their animals in the Gir. About half of the 'charity cattle' were deported to the Gir, and the rest were kept in a special cattle camp erected on the banks of the Sabarmati at Ahmedabad. The average cost of purchase was Rs. 23 per head, and that of maintenance Rs. 29-7-10. The average value at current rates after the fodder-famine was nearly Rs. 70 per head. The net profit made by these operations on the charity money, before it reacvhed the cultivators in the shape of cattle was Rs. 10.000 which being realized in some four months, represents nearly 100 per cent. per annum. The recipients will have to repay Government the cost for their upkeep only in easy instalments as a takavi debt.

The provisions of the Famine Code were on the whole found to be suitable.

RISING COST OF LIVING.

ENGLAND'S DEARER FOOD AND DWINDLING CROPS.

The rise in the cost of living that has occurred in this country in recent years has been accompanied by a loss of a million acres in the cultivated area of the United Kingdom, says "The Standard." Some instructive figures in this matter are given in the statistical abstract for the United Kingdom for the years 1898-1912, which has just been issued. A long table giving the average prices of imported articles shows a monotonous list of increases, varied by occasional falls, which largely relate to such comparatively unimportant articles as rabbits, bananas, and cinnamon. More significant exceptions, however, are raw cocoa, which stood at 6.21d. per pound in 1912, against 7.55d. in 1898; and tea, 8.72d., against 9.13d.

Bacon and hams rose from 36s. and 39s. 6d. per cwt. respectively, to over 60s., while butter, eggs, and cheese each cost more, and raw fruit showed a great increase. Beer and ale stood at £2 18s. per barrel last year, compared with £2 10s. in 1898. Certain wines proved an exception to the general rise in the price of alcoholic imports. The values of food, drink, and tobacco exports generally show increases, though wheat fetched only 7.76s. per cwt. in 1912, against 9.81s. in 1898, and potatoes were about 8d. a cwt. cheaper. Boots and straw hats were prominent in the increases.

In the price of raw materials the most striking change is in tin, which last year cost nearly £84 per ton, as against £28 fifteen years ago. Raw cotton cost 6.86d. per pound, against 3.85d. The exports of coal averaged 12.57s. per ton in 1912, as compared with 9.79s. in 1898.

Other tables show that out of 77,724,044 acres in the United Kingdom the cultivated area in 1898 was 47,793,140, and in 1912 was 46,793,747—a loss of almost exactly a million acres. The most important crops, wheat, barley, oats, turnips and swedes, potatoes, and hay, all declined, the fall in wheat being from 74,885,200 bushels to 57,402,302.

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OPSIMATHY.

EXPERIENCES OF LATE EDUCATION.

Mr. C. Lewis Hind, writes to the "Daily Chronicle":—

Opsimathy is rather a pretty word to utter or to look upon. Compounded from the Greek, it means "education late in life" On an unimportant occasion this useful word, alluring because it is rarely used, was employed with such effect by a dull man as to gain him the reputation of a wit, which lasted, in his circle, for months. He and three companions were driving back from an archaeological conference. The three were scholars and tolerably young. The dull man was hardly a scholar, and he was middle-aged. The three men, amplifying points that had been discussed at the conference, tossed the ball of learning to and fro with inexhaustible allusion and quotation.

The dull man was silent.

One of the three, turning to him, said, "Why so quiet? What's the matter?"

"I'm suffering from opsimathy," answered the dull man. Whereat the three laughed hugely, and patiently they waited for more wit to proceed from his mouth.

* * * *

This story came to mind, I know not why, while sitting at the end of Brighton Pier watching the deep-sea swimmers. Perhaps the word floated to the surface of memory because here before our eyes was real education in the art of swimming, and in joy, and we who were watching were not exactly young. Shore bathing is pretty, but it is not swimming. Neptune must despise those who know that the toes can touch ground when necessary. But these deep-sea swimmers rejoice in the knowledge that there are fathoms of clear water between them and the ocean bed. They go vast distances; they dive from the high board and emerge instantly, shaking the water from their eyes and gasping with joy; they turn and roll in the water like porpoises, fearless, proclaiming that they, supremely educated in the art of notation, have made the element subservient to their skill.

One deep-sea swimmer attracted me above the others, noticeable because he wore a yellow oilskin cap broidered with a black star stretched tightly over head and ears. He could do anything in the water; he never tired; and his laughter reached us as we watched his prowess, half-certain—it looked so easy—that we could, if we made the effort, emulate his antics. He was a plump, jolly man, and when after half an hour in the water he climbed to the landing-stage and stood in the sunshine preparatory to taking another high dive, I recognised him. Memory went back to an excellent fruiterer's shop in London where I sometimes buy bananas and flowers. That capable fruiterer was this magnificent swimmer. Well, I had learnt something at the pier-head. And it happened that that fragment of opsimathy became of more value to me than most of the odds and ends of learning we acquire, day by day, late in life.

* * * *

While the deep-sea swimmers sported in the water that sunny morning, half-persuading me that the Golden Age, when man was happy in merely being, had flashed back and lingered for an hour in the era of motors, I thought of the uselessness of much of the education late in life with which we clog our minds. There is my friend M——, an elderly man, with whom I stayed recently. Whenever his ignorance of anything arrests him he must at once remedy it by reference to his encyclopaedias and dictionaries. In one day I watched him acquire knowledge about Bellot and about Old Grog. He had seen somewhere a granite monument upon which only the word Bellot was inscribed, and in a trade newspaper he had encountered a reference to Old Grog. That evening he copied into his note-book from the Epitome of the Dictionary of National Biography, and from the Century Dictionary the following specimens of the education he is acquiring late in life:—

"Bellot, Thomas (1806-1857), surgeon and philologist, M.R.C.S. 1828; surgeon in navy, 1831; F.R.C.S. 1844; in charge of naval hospital of Therapia on Bosphorus, 1854-5; published "Sanscrit Derivations of English Words" (1856), and some classical translations.

Old Grog. A nickname given to Admiral Vernon, who introduced the beverage grog about (1745). The name is said to be due to his grogram breeches, or according to another account, the grogram coat he wore in foul weather.

When I suggested that it was a sheer waste of time to acquire such opsimathy, he retorted, "It suits me. I thrive on concrete knowledge. Now you——, Lend me your note-book." I did so, not without misgiving, and I shivered while he read aloud the last two bits of opsimathy I had copied from the "Times" and the "Athenaeum.":—

"Only when the saint embraces thought and the sinner dares to be saintly . . . will the kingdom come upon the earth."

"We do not insist in English on that inexorable rule of French prose which admits only of a single adjective to each noun."

"Pooh," said M—— "Go to life."

* * * *

Perhaps it is from life, not from print, from deeds not from words that we absorb the opsimathy that stays and helps.

Soon after my return to London I called one wet evening at the fruiterer's shop. Everybody I passed in the streets seemed to be disconsolate, oppressed by the weather and the oncoming autumn, but the deep-sea swimmer, who is also a fruiterer, was as cheerful as if he was sporting in the sunlit waters. Collarless and in shirt-sleeves, he was rolling a case of fruit into his shop, singing as he perspired. "You look well," I remarked, when he had served me with six bananas and a sprig of white heather.

"Me? I'm splendid. Just come back from my holiday.

"Where?"

"Brighton, with the wife and children. I've been there for 20 years. Suits me down to the ground. Ten days sets me up till next summer."

"What do you do all day?"

"Swim in the morning, walk on the Downs in the afternoon, and listen to the band in the evening. The kids love it, too. Here, Nathan, break open that case of oranges, . . . Judith, sort them out. Good children! They're splendid workers. My dears, we'll have a bob at the proms to-morrow."

We have become friendly, this good fruiterer and I. He is an optimist and lives to the full in the present moment. He radiates happiness and contentment. He teaches—unconsciously.

"How do you manage it?" I asked; "how do you contrive to make life such a perfect success? He paused in the act of uncovering a box of figs, laughed, and said—"Thinking right, that's the secret. My motto is the same as my namesake's Solomon, "As he thinketh in his heart, so he is."

Verily the example of this Salomon, this happy householder and good citizen, is the kind of opsimathy that serves the world. When I am inclined to think wrongly about life, I shall turn from the picture of the attendants in our National Museums, who, try as they will, cannot conceal from us that they achieved the depth of absolute boredom—I will turn from them to the example of my friend Solomon, fruiterer and deep-sea swimmer, who teaches—unconsciously.

From such as he, we absorb the opsimathy that stays and helps.

QUAINT HABITS OF BIRDS.

SIR JOHN HEWETT ON THE HORNBILL.

I know that many Refereaders are enthusiastic about Natural History, and if they have not read Mr. W. H. Hudson's "Adventures Among Birds" I cordially recommended them to obtain that fascinating volume, which I have been studying with delight. There are all sorts of quaint stories in it about the author's feathered friends and acquaintances and other fowl of various descriptions whose proceedings have been related to him by credible witnesses. Mr. Hudson has huge respect for what I expect he would not hesitate to describe as the intellectual qualities of geese. Of course intellectual is a big word, and many people would decline to go further than "intelligence." They must fight that out with Mr. Hudson. He talks about a certain gander who was rescued from a trap in which he received injuries sufficiently severe to prevent him from flying. The creature constituted himself a sort of under-keeper. There were a good many foxes about, and some of them had acquired the habit of supping on the domestic birds in a farm where the gander went to live. In order to save them from the depredations of the enemy they were shut up every evening. At a certain hour it had been the custom to drive them into their pens, and this duty the gander undertook. At the same time every evening, as dusk approached, he waddled round—I hope Mr. Hudson will not consider the word "waddle" to be disrespectful—rounded the other birds, and marched them off to their residents.

Another of his anecdotes is of a young jackdaw who was picked up by a little boy and carefully tended; but the bird, for some reason or other best known to himself and not revealed to the author, did not care much for his rescuer, while conceiving a violent affection for another little boy who lived in the next cottage. The bird would not leave this chosen companion, regularly followed him to school, and by his attentions made himself a nuisance to those who did not sympathise with him. Near Penzance there lived a thrush, the victim of an accident which had destroyed his beak so that he could not feed himself, and the kindly office of feeding him was undertaken by a friendly thrush, who gave him his meals with pleasing regularity. Yet another benevolent bird was a cetain magpie, who formed the acquaintance of a robin, like the thrush, a sufferer from a mishap. The magpie not only provided food for the redbreast, but broke it up into little pieces so that the tiny bird had no difficulty in dealing with it.

Even stranger than these stories is that of a certain swan of a curiously affectionate disposition. In the first place he attached himself to a girl who lived in the house on the estate which contained his aquatic residence. Whenever she went near the lake he at once made for her, remaining until she left. She often used to sit on the bank and sketch, to the great delight of the bird. No doubt, if she had cared about it, he would joyfully have been as serviceable to her as Lohengrin's swan was to him; but apparently, there was no little gilded boat in which she wanted to be pulled about among her possessions. When she left, the swan, searching about for another friend, selected a gardener, and constituted himself this man's associate. He too, went away and—this is strangest of all—the bird then fell in love with a trout! The fish could be seen beneath the surface of the water with the swan gently swimming round about him or peaceably resting in his vicinity. One day a man caught the fish, and the swan attacked him furiously. These are only some of Mr. Hudson's anecdotes.

I am told that many of the Indian birds have extraordinary habits and customs, and I should imagine none more so than the hornbill. The description of his matrimonial proceedings was related to me by a fellow guest in the house where I lately stayed for the York Meeting—certainly a credible witness. There is no reason why I should not give my authority—Sir John Hewett, who until last year was Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oude. He assures me that when Mrs. Hornbill has laid her eggs her husband shuts her up—not as human husbands do by making rude remarks, but literally. Presumably in years gone by it must have come to be recognised that Mrs. Hornbill—speaking generally—was inveterately given to gadding about instead of attending to her domestic duties. The husband therefore obtains the requisite materials and encloses her in an establishment—it is something much more than a nest—from which she cannot escape. There is just room for her head to come out of a little hole which, in constructing the place, he thoughtfully leaves for her in front; and there she has to remain until the family emerge from their shells. Of course he feeds her punctually and sufficiently. How she is released when the proper time comes I forgot to inquire, and one would much like to know, for this outside shell, one would think, must have been hard and difficult to break. I give my authority. If anyone knows anything quainter than this about birds it would be interesting to hear it.—"Referee."

GOOD CITIZENS.

THE SCOUT MOVEMENT.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS.

It has been once said that if the holders of honorary degrees at the Universities—that is, the men who have done things—were to be the authorities to decide upon the line which education should take, instead of its direction being in the hands of those who have taken their degrees in the ordinary course of a scholastic career, we should have our young men trained for the part that they are going to play in the world, and not merely fattened up to fixed standards of academical attainments.

Sir Robert Baden-Powell, has written a letter to the "Morning Post", making a strong appeal for a more systematic character training for the youth of the nation, and points to an important development of the Scout movement.

SOME IDEALS.

The necessary points to develop in our youth in order to evolve good citizens are, he says:—

1. Character.
2. Erudition.

These are stated in their order of importance. Number 2 is taught in the schools; number 1 is left to the pupils to pick up for themselves out of school hours, according to their environment. Number 1 is precisely what the Scout movement endeavours to supply. The two main methods of training are: (1) By education: that is, by "drawing out" the individual boy and giving him the ambition and keenness to learn for himself. (2) By instruction: that is, by impressing and drumming knowledge into the boy. Number 2 of these is still too often the rule. In the Scout movement we use number 1. By appealing to the instincts and nature of the boy we give him ambitions, and we afford him the opportunities for venting his animal spirits worthily.

Our training divides itself into four special directions, to each of which the boy is drawn by his natural interest in woodcraft, chivalry, and scoutcraft.

1. Character. That is, the resourcefulness, self-reliance, and reliability gained to a large extent in the practice of camp life or boat cruising.
2. Health and development of the body through selected games and exercises.
3. Hobbies and handicrafts that may be useful for gaining a livelihood, encouraged by badges of efficiency.
4. Sense of duty to others and its practice through ambulance, social service, fire brigade, and life-saving work. Thereby we endeavour to instil a practical Christianity into the lads as a groundwork for ultimate religious knowledge of whatever form.

We do not claim that our scheme is perfect or anywhere near it as yet, but five years of experiment have proved that our ideals are practicable. Results have exceeded our expectations even in these, the initial stages.

TRAINING FOR SCOUTMASTERS.

What the movement is which it is proposed to initiate, is explained as follows:—

"Our organization is practically complete throughout the Empire. Our first step will be to establish a training scheme for our Scoutmasters, for upon them, their character, and their efficiency depends entirely the successful operation of the whole. Then we are formulating a system by which our elder boys may be kept in touch with the movement after they have left the ranks as Scouts, so that they may be safely guided over the critical period of their lives between eighteen and twenty-two. This scheme of 'Senior Scouts' may very reasonably be extended to include in its membership a number of young men at present outside the association. It is probably not realised by many people what a large percentage of the young men of Britain are eager to do something for their country or for themselves morally if they could not see a convenient way. The many letters which I have received from such lead me to think that, if made sufficiently elastic, a brotherhood of this kind may do a very great good for men as well as for the older Boy Scouts. In this way the promotion of the closer tie of brotherhood with our Oversea Dominions will also be developed to a very tangible extent, since the Boy Scouts are now flourishing in all the self-governing States and Crown Colonies. Also the fraternal spirit is fast being developed between the boys of the different foreign countries all over the world, since scouting has been started in all of them.

"And there are many more developments of a lesser kind going on."

DR. SALEEBY'S ARTICLE.

The present and urgent need is that the Scout movement should be better understood, and Sir Robert Baden-Powell, proceeding, says:—

"By a singular coincidence, on the day on which the "Morning Post" published its generous appreciation of our work there appeared in the "Pall Mall Gazette" an article from the pen of Dr. Saleeby on the same subject. The writer spoke eloquently to the value of the movement abroad as well as at home, especially in the matter of eugenics. He further related how he had attended an address which I gave explaining the higher aims and educational potentialities of the scheme; he said that my face was a study when at the conclusion of my remarks an aged enthusiast took the floor and expressed his concurrence because he saw that the movement was directly designed to help recruiting for the Army!

"But that is really only typical of the attitude of mind of a very large number of people towards the Boy Scouts movement. They cannot see that its aim is far above mere soldier-making, namely, that it is designed for moulding good citizens. This is what we want to impress upon our fellow-countrymen, and we are therefore grateful for the appreciative reviews which have been accorded to us by the "Morning Post," Professor Griffiths, and others, especially during the past few days."

PRIEST AND WIDOW.

SEQUEL TO PARISIAN "LOVE" STORY.

The Parsi correspondent of "The Standard," wired on Sept. 22:—

A very sensational Parisian love story has been nipped in the bud this morning by the arrest of the Abbe Toiton, a priest dwelling in the Latin quarter, who is accused of helping to defraud a young widow of independent means.

The widow went a short time ago to the hospital of St. Antoine to see a sick friend, and in crossing the wide Place de la Bastille, amongst the tramways and motor omnibuses, she slipped and injured her foot. An impressive-looking gentleman, amongst others, hastened to her assistance, and helped her to a cafe, where she sipped a restorative and chatted gratefully with her rescuer. In the course of conversation the widow admitted that she was not averse from re-marriage, and might, if such an occasion should arise, take into consideration any eligible offer received.

The acquaintance thus begun was continued. The gentleman introduced himself as M. de Villars, a retired naval officer, and one day a little later presented to the widow a cousin of his, a priest, the Abbe Toiton. In due course this "naval officer" proposed marriage, and was accepted by the lady, whom he then informed that he had been appointed a tax collector in Morocco, and that before leaving for Africa he was forced to make a short journey in the north. Now the lady had very handsomely furnished apartments, and the question was discussed as to what should be done with the furniture. To carry it to Morocco seemed undesirable, and to sell it she was loth, so the Abbé proposed a middle course, that of storing it, and offered to make the necessary arrangements himself. As the widow was busily engaged in preparing her trousseau she accepted this offer, and when men and a furniture van appeared at her door she allowed all her goods to be taken away.

To her dismay, however, M. de Villars, who was due to return that afternoon, failed to put in an appearance, and she is still waiting for him to appear. Realising at last that she had been duped and robbed, she communicated with the police, with the result that the Abbe Toiton was arrested this morning. Just when all the midinettes and idlers of Paris were standing hundreds thick in the Place Vendome waiting for the King of the Helleness to leave his hotel the priest was carried across the city in a taxi-cab and clapped into the Sante Prison. He declares his innocence in the matter of the furniture, stating that M. de Villars, whose real name is no more noble than Jamain, was alone responsible for it. He admits, however, that he is not a cousin of Jamain, and that he had lied when so presenting himself to the unsuspecting widow. So far the police are unable to lay their hands on the missing fiance.

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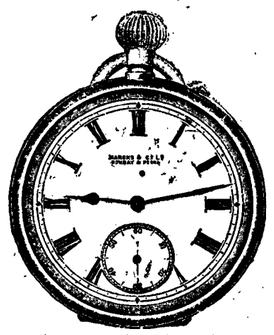

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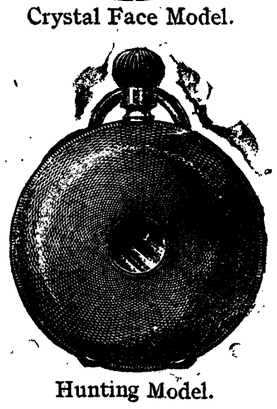

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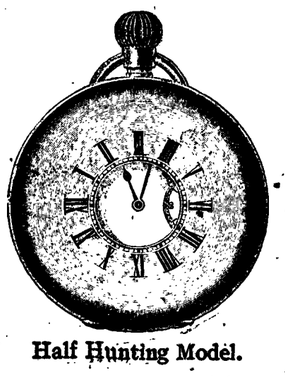

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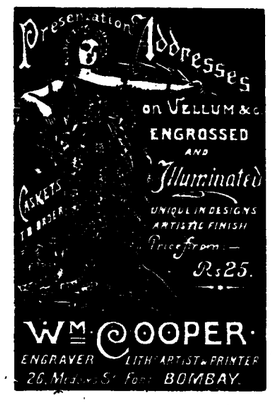

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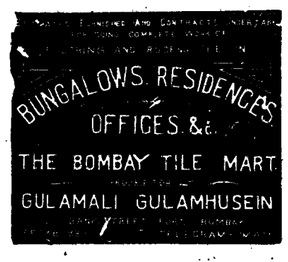

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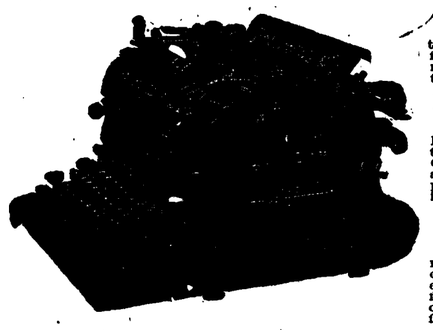

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